

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 OCTOBER 1981

Assassination of As-Sadat

Reportage, Aftermath, Egyptian Reaction -- MENA cited the 7 October AL-AHRAM as reporting the fatal wounding on 6 October of President Anwar as-Sadat in an attack upon him by five gunmen while he attended a parade in Cairo commemorating the anniversary of the start of the 1973 war against Israel. According to AL-AHRAM, the president's assailants jumped from a truck that was participating in the parade and began hurling handgrenades and shooting at As-Sadat and others on the reviewing stand. AL-AHRAM said one of the attackers was killed by security forces and the other four were arrested and taken away for interrogation. As-Sadat was taken by helicopter to a hospital and given medical treatment, but he failed to respond. Vice President Husni Mubarak, who announced As-Sadat's death and eulogized him in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio on 6 October, said Egypt will follow the late president's course of peace without deviation "out of our belief that this is the path of righteousness, justice and freedom." He added that Egypt will respect all international charters, treaties and commitments to which it is party. Mubarak also announced that the post of president has been temporarily filled by Dr Sufi Hasan Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly, and that a special session of that body has been called for 7 October. MENA reported that Bishop Samuel, who headed the Coptic Church's caretaker Papal Council, was among the five other persons killed in the incident. MENA also noted that another 38 persons were wounded. MENA reported that Army Chief of Staff Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz and the president's private secretary, Fawzi 'Abd al-Hafiz, were among the dead.

Cairo radio broadcast a presidential decree authorizing Vice President Husni Mubarak to discharge the duties of supreme commander of the armed forces. MENA subsequently reported that on 7 October a new Cabinet will be sworn in by provisional President Abu Talib. According to another presidential decree, carried by Cairo radio, the Cabinet members will be the same as those in the previous government, including Vice President Mubarak, Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and the other deputy prime ministers and ministers. The radio also said the 7 October People's Assembly session is to announce that there will be a 12 October referendum on a presidential candidate who will first be nominated by the assembly. In a related report, MENA noted that the National Democratic Party Political Bureau met and unanimously agreed to nominate Vice President Mubarak for the presidency.

A presidential decree, broadcast by Cairo radio, declared a 1-year state of emergency throughout Egypt and, according to the radio, the Interior Ministry decided that as a result of the state of emergency, gatherings and marches of any kind have been banned. The radio said that the funeral for President as-Sadat is set for 10 October and that the Cabinet has decided on a 40-day mourning period.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, in a telephone interview reported by Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT on 7 October, said Egypt is still committed to the Camp David peace process with Israel even though As-Sadat has died. Egypt will continue to follow "the path" taken by him and "everything will go on as before," he affirmed.

Opposition Statements -- Egyptian National Front Secretary General Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, in an appeal to the Egyptian people broadcast by Algiers radio, said that because President as-Sadat closed "all the doors through which we could have freely expressed our views, we had no alternative but to use violence." He said the assassination of As-Sadat was an inevitable consequence of the confrontation with "the regime of treason" and called on the Egyptian people, army and police to bring down "this agent and traitorous regime."

Meanwhile, INA reported from London that opposition leader 'Abd al-Majid Farid issued a statement that likewise stressed that the national opposition had resorted to violence because this was the only possible response to As-Sadat's "masked dictatorship." Calling for the unity of all national forces, Farid described the killing of As-Sadat as an

honest expression of the Egyptian Army's patriotism and asserted that it will deter whoever assumes power in Egypt from following As-Sadat's policies.

According to reports by AFP and KUNA, an as yet unknown organization calling itself the Independent Organization for the Liberation of Egypt has claimed responsibility for the assassination.

Libyan Reaction -- Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, in a statement made in Sabha and broadcast to the Egyptian people over Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland radio, congratulated Egyptians on the assassination of President As-Sadat by a group of their "devoted sons" in the armed forces, an act he described as the execution of the death sentence passed on As-Sadat by the Arab People's Court on 19 November 1979. However, he went on to say, As-Sadat's death was not the result of an outside plot, but was brought about by "Egyptian gunfire." Henceforth, Al-Qadhafi asserted, anyone who dares to sign a capitulatory agreement with Israel will become the target of Arab revenge. The Libyan leader stressed that Libya's Armed Forces are at Egypt's disposal, adding that they will intervene only if asked by the Egyptian side. He also asserted that from now on the Libyan and Egyptian armies will be as one in the area of Tobruk and As-Sallum, with Libya supplying from Tobruk anything requested by the Egyptian Army in the Western Sahara. He said Libya wants to see the American base at Ra's Banas and the CIA facilities "on the road to the airport" closed down immediately, and then added that reports have been received that a number of As-Sadat's supporters are currently being liquidated throughout Egypt and that some of these persons have fled to Libya, where they have asked for and received pardon and forgiveness. Expanding on this, Al-Qadhafi said anyone who asks Libya or a branch of the Egyptian National Front for protection will receive it, regardless of his degree of collaboration with As-Sadat. The Libyan leader then emphasized that Libya will not tolerate any interference in Egyptian affairs, specifically directing this warning at Sudan, the United States and Israel. Addressing the Egyptian Army, he said that since As-Sadat, the tyrant, is dead, it no longer has an excuse for not joining the Egyptian people. He added that the army must now take orders from former Egyptian Chief of Staff Lt Gen ash-Shadhli.

In the wake of the announcement of President As-Sadat's death, Tripoli radio and JANA carried a number of announcements that revolution had broken out in Egypt and that armed "revolutionary forces" were moving against the regime. One JANA report claimed that Libya had monitored an Egyptian opposition radio, broadcasting from inside Egypt, that issued a statement by "revolutionary free officers" announcing that the night of 7 October will be a "night of decisiveness" during which the revolutionary forces will emerge from underground and "strike at the necks of the traitors."

Other Middle East Reaction -- Officials and media of Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Lebanon, Kuwait and the PLO all commented on the assassination of President As-Sadat. Damascus radio broadcast part of a speech by Ba'th Party Regional Command member Tawfiq Salihah to an October war anniversary rally in Damascus in which he said As-Sadat sold his life because this is the fate of "every traitor." He warned that a similar fate lies in store for Jordanian King Husayn, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri. In its 7 October press review, the radio cited TISHRIN as commenting that U.S. concern over As-Sadat's death makes it clear that his departure marks the end of a trend in the Arab world. According to Amman television, Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah stressed that As-Sadat's death clearly shows that any settlement of the Middle East crisis that ignores the Palestine question will never succeed. INA carried the text of an Iraqi Revolution Command Council statement that described As-Sadat's death as an "eloquent historical lesson" to those Arabs who betray their people and nation that the Arabs will crush them. The statement appealed to Egypt's new leaders to give up As-Sadat's policies and return Egypt to "Arab ranks" for the sake of freedom, unity, progress and the liberation of Palestine. INA also reported a wave of rejoicing in Baghdad over the death of As-Sadat. The clandestine Voice of Palestine radio cited PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat as commenting that the assassination proves that the Palestinian cause lives in the conscience of the Egyptian people. The radio also carried a statement by Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf asserting that As-Sadat's policies against the

Palestinians, the Egyptian people and the Arab nation were "more than enough to necessitate the dealing of such a blow" against him. A Palestinian Revolution Command statement broadcast by the radio called for a 7 October demonstration in Beirut to celebrate the event. Beirut radio reported that Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said As-Sadat was killed by the "ill-omened Camp David." According to KUNA, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS asserted that both As-Sadat's enemies and friends benefit from his death. AL-QABAS said the United States and Israel benefit because they need a more youthful, more vigorous and more balanced substitute, unaffected by the delusions of grandeur so common among Third World rulers. Tehran radio said the United States is terrified that its personnel will now be expelled from Egypt and reported that CIA experts have already held a secret meeting at the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, possibly with a view to bringing a military government into power in Egypt. The radio said there was a wave of joy in Egypt when the president's death became known and it cited a "rumor" in Beirut that an attack on Cairo prison to release religious leaders had been unsuccessful.

In comments carried live by Jerusalem radio, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin expressed his condolences to the As-Sadat family and said the Egyptian president had been killed by the enemies of peace. We hope, he went on, that the Camp David peace process will continue, as President as-Sadat would have wanted. Sudan, Oman and Morocco all sent their condolences to Vice President Mubarak. According to SUNA, President Numayri condemned the plotters and assassins and announced a period of 40 days mourning in Sudan, while Sudanese Defense Minister 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil telephoned his condolences to Mubarak. GULF NEWS AGENCY reported that Omani Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id also announced a period of mourning and sent his condolences to Mubarak. The report noted that an Omani Army commander died in the attack on President as-Sadat. According to Rabat radio, Moroccan King Hassan II telephoned his condolences to the vice president.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Tehran radio reported that in a meeting at the United Nations with Iranian Foreign Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi, Islamic Conference Secretary General Habib Chatti disclosed that his organization has formulated a new peace proposal, already agreed to by the Iraqi Government. It provides for three committees: the first to regulate the complete withdrawal of Iraqi forces and the implementation and supervision of a cease-fire; the second to investigate who is responsible for starting the war; and the third to deal with the Iranian-Iraqi border problem. If Iran accepts this proposal, Chatti said, the Islamic Conference heads of state will meet in Jidda to decide how to implement it. Foreign Minister Musavi reportedly said Iran's Supreme Defense Council will discuss the proposal.

Earlier, in a speech to the UN General Assembly, excerpts of which were transmitted by PARS, Musavi added a fourth demand to Iran's three previous conditions for an end to the Iran-Iraq war. Calling for the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Iran, the identification and condemnation of the aggressor by an international court and the implementation of the 1975 Algiers agreement, he also called for the payment of damages to the country which has been subject to aggression. Referring to Iran's attitude toward shipping in the Persian Gulf, he said that while Iran wishes to protect the safe passage of all ships carrying nonmilitary goods through the Gulf, it will confiscate military cargoes and guide ships to their destination in order to stop encouraging Iraqi continuation of the war.

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VOP URGES 'PATRIOTIC' FORCES TO TAKE POWER

JN061709 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The radio's political editor writes the following: It has become certain that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat has succumbed to wounds sustained in a lightning operation carried out by an Egyptian Armed Forces military unit during the mammoth military parade in Cairo this morning marking the eighth anniversary of the October war.

Observers believe that the death of the Egyptian president will drop the curtain on the entire Camp David process. This will become clearer when the identity of the quarter which carried out the operation becomes known and which is likely to have wide influence in the ranks of the Egyptian Armed Forces.

In their dispatches reporting on the assassination and forthcoming transformations in Egypt and the entire region as a result of this operation, world news agencies are focusing on the personality of Vice President Husni Mubarak, who is expected to hasten to proclaim himself president of Egypt to forestall possibilities for the aggravation of the struggle for power in Egypt.

Reports point out that As-Sadat's departure in this manner -- in the wake of a large-scale campaign to suppress the Egyptian opposition, reaching the extent of throwing scores of thousands into detention camps -- will give a historic chance to patriotic forces in Egypt, particularly in the army, to move quickly to take power and impose the expected change that was contained in their political programs, which are hostile to the Camp David process, the policy of normalization with Israel, the policy of withdrawal from Arab issues and the adoption of the policy of complete linkage with U.S.-Israeli strategy in the region.

PLO LEADERS ISSUE STATEMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

Abu Iyad Statement

JN061802 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1727 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] member of the Fatah Central Committee, has made the following statement: We were not surprised at all by the shooting of As-Sadat, because we know that the great Egyptian people can accept [as heard] humiliation and cannot relinquish their fateful national and pan-Arab issues.

As-Sadat's practices against the Palestinian issue, the Egyptian people and the Arab nation are more than enough to necessitate the dealing of such a blow to the ruler of Egypt. As-Sadat thought America's guards and the Zionist embassy in Cairo could protect him from the people. He committed crimes and blunders and accepted the role of being a base for aggression against liberation movements.

Brother Abu Iyad added: While claspings the hand that fired the shots, we proclaim to the entire world that the yellow leaves of the wagger have fallen with the beginning of fall to put an end to the course of capitulatory settlement and to all the suspect agreements, plans and maneuvers. Opening fire on As-Sadat opens fire on one of the ugliest eras in Arab history. It is proof of the people's vigilance and of the opposition's development from a passive to an active role.

In conclusion, Brother Abu Iyad said: If today witnessed the end of As-Sadat, tomorrow will witness the end of Numayri and then the remaining agents.

Yasir 'Arafat's Comment

JN061814 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on As-Sadat's death, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said: As-Sadat's assassination proves that the Palestinian cause lives in the conscience of the great Arab Egyptian people.

Further Comment by 'Arafat

NC070810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of traitor As-Sadat, Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stated: This operation carried out by the great Egyptian people through their brave army personnel has proved that the Palestinian cause lives in their conscience. The great Egyptian people could not have pardoned the one who relinquished Jerusalem, struck at the Palestinian cause and extended his hand to sign the traitorous Camp David plot against the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. This operation has proved that Egypt's pan-Arab commitment to the Palestinian cause is a firm force in the conscience of this great people.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar added: Didn't I say that Egypt's night will not be long and that if the deluge comes, it will wash away all the renegades and agents? This is the message of the army of Arab Egypt and the people of 'Abd an-Nasir to the Arab nation and to our people in our occupied territory who are standing fast against the Zionist occupation. Dawn is coming and victory is inevitably coming, with God's help.

Palestinian Command Statement

NC070823 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 7 Oct 81

[6 October statement by the Palestinian Revolution Command to the Arab nation -- read by announcer]

[Text] Today our Arab masses in Egypt baptized with blood their attitude toward As-Sadat's regime and treason. The bullets fired by the vanguards of our Arab people in Egypt which pierced the head of agent Anwar as-Sadat declared that the masses of Arab Egypt, which throughout history have protected our Arab nation against foreign invaders, will continue to defend the Arab nation and eliminate anyone who tries to distort Egypt's Arab image.

The bullets of the heroes ended the life of traitor Anwar as-Sadat, who deviated, threw himself into the lap of the imperialist-Zionist enemy and withdrew Arab Egypt from the Arab ranks and from the front which is fighting the Zionist enemy. He also recognized the Zionist entity which colonialism established on the land of Palestine. He normalized relations with this entity, opened Egypt's airspace to our U.S. and Israeli enemies and enabled foreign bases to be established in Egypt anew.

As-Sadat committed all these crimes without regard to the attitude of the great masses of Egypt. He ignored all the sacrifices which the masses of Arab Egypt made in their successive upheavals and revolutions and in their struggle against the Zionist enemy. He defamed the July revolution, the revolution of hero and immortal leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

O masses of our Arab nation, the bullets fired by the heroes of Arab Egypt which ended the life of agent Anwar as-Sadat are declarations of a new renaissance by the masses of Arab Egypt and a great rebirth of the masses of our nation from the [Atlantic] Ocean to the Gulf.

It is the first response to the appeals which emanated from the Arab East to the masses of Arab Egypt. It will be followed by other responses. The deluge will rise until it washes away all the agents who are playing with the destiny of our masses and betraying their national causes.

While greeting this heroic vanguard action and this courageous leap, we declare that we will remain loyal to our pledge. Our blows against the parties to the Camp David plot will become stronger. We will support the masses of Arab Egypt and their heroic vanguards. We will prove to the whole world and, above all, to the enemy that the Camp David agreements will not come to pass and that the Zionist entity will not live on our J-meland and Arab land.

Escalating revolutionary struggle is our course to confront the Camp David plans and the new U.S. Administration's plans. Our Arab masses everywhere will prove that their unity exists despite all divisions imposed by imperialism, that they will deal blow after blow against the imperialist interests and that they will continue their struggle until the liberation of Palestine.

O masses of our people, our great joy at the liquidation of agent As-Sadat is the joy of a revolutionary who kills any enemy and the joy of a struggler who kills an agent and traitor. It is the joy of a revolutionary which deepens his faith in the inevitability of victory. Therefore, we urge you to express the joy of faith and confidence by demonstrating at 1100 today. The assembly point will be the UNESCO house at 1100. Long live Palestine free and Arab. Victory to our revolution and to our Arab masses and to the great masses of Egypt. It is a revolution until victory.

U.S. UPROAR OVER ISRAELI 'INTERFERENCE' QUESTIONED

JN051942 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1319 GMT 3 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The United States is shouting about Israeli interference in its affairs. We hear this shouting at the height of the AWACS issue, which has been going on for some time and over which the tug-of-war is still continuing. Why do some U.S. leaders resent Israeli interference in U.S. internal affairs? Haven't all U.S. presidents said that Israel is linked by a special relationship with the United States; in other words, it can do what others cannot do? Didn't the U.S. Administration conclude a sensational agreement with Israel a few days ago on strategic cooperation between it and Begin?

Why, therefore, this shouting about Israel interference in U.S. internal affairs? Why are U.S. officials purposely giving wide coverage to this shouting in newspapers and on television as if to say that the United States is no more than an Israeli colony suffering from Begin's domination?

Obviously, the situation is not as presented. Everything said about U.S. resentment about Israel's interference is just for the consumption of the Arabs, who believe such talk and exonerate the United States if it adopts any decision against them, on the pretext that Israel is putting pressure on it and that the U.S. Administration cannot withstand such pressure.

Actually, it is the United States which is ruling Israel and not vice versa. This is the logical, scientific and historical fact. But when the Americans want to put pressure on the Arabs over a certain deal, all they do is reverse this fact. Why not, so long as it spares the United States of any commitments toward its friends and of explaining all its hostile actions against the Arab peoples and their issues?

Even on the AWACS issue, the United States has pursued a full program in dealing with the Arabs. It is blackmailing them even on matters important to U.S. interests. The Arabs are even requested to pay the price of U.S. deception against them.

KUWAITAL-QABAS: AS-SADAT'S DEATH BENEFITS U.S.

LD070830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Oct (KUNA) -- AL-QABAS said today that the Egyptian president, who was assassinated yesterday by his own soldiers, "died politically as a result of his exclusion last September from the strategic alliance between America and Israel -- yesterday he died physically."

It pointed out that both his enemies and his friends benefit from his killing. It said that the United States benefits because the "vacillating, psychologically sick and self-defying As-Sadat was no more a person who could be depended upon in the American globe-encompassing defense strategy."

It added that America "needs a more youthful, more vigorous, more balanced substitute, someone not yet struck by the sickness of grandioseness which accompanies [word indistinct] the rulers of the Third World." It explained that Washington "feared that he would slip through its fingers and that it would lose control over him." It also said that America also hoped that the killing of As-Sadat "would be a relief for the anguished hearts in the Arab world, because America thinks that a personal grudge is the only key to politics in the Arab world."

It went on to say that Israel also benefits for the same reasons, knowing that the Camp David accords would not topple merely by the downfall of As-Sadat, as long as the same regime continues and as long as Israel remains militarily capable of invading Egypt should it turn away from the accords.

It mentioned that the Arabs opposed to As-Sadat's policy benefitted from the downfall of the symbol of the greatest Jewish penetration of the Arab world in history, and that the forces for change in Egypt itself also benefitted and took a powerful driving force by As-Sadat's downfall.

MINISTER REFUTES IRANIAN DENIAL OF AIR RAID

CF051357 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 3 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] In a statement to AL-QABAS, Kuwaiti Minister of State 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn said that Iran is trying to deny its involvement in the raid incident. However, Kuwait has definite evidence that planes of the Iranian Air Force carried out the raid on the Kuwaiti oil installations in Umm al-'Ayah.

On recalling the Kuwaiti ambassador to Iran, the minister of state explained that the action is a diplomatic measure to express a certain stand on a certain issue. He added that it is not necessary that the ambassador be present in the other country when recalled. He could very well be in his own country and still be recalled officially and diplomatically.

UN Note Attacks Raids

LD070940 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0803 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] UN, New York, 7 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait last night officially accused Iran of repeatedly carrying out air raids against its territory and asked the UN Security Council president to help put an end to such violations.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, sent a message to this effect to Security Council President Jaime de Pinies, who is presiding over the Council this month.

In his message, Shaykh as-Sabah said: "The Iranian Air Force has repeatedly attacked the Kuwaiti border and positions. The Kuwait Government hopes you will be able to adopt measures likely to stop the repetition of such incidents." Shaykh as-Sabah added: "Iran will bear full responsibility for any repetition of such incidents."

The Kuwaiti official repeated his government's affirmations that Iran has attacked Kuwaiti territory on a number of occasions since the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war in September of last year. He said: "Kuwait has expressed its hope that such acts were not intentional and were the result of error. [Passage indistinct]"

Shaykh as-Sabah stressed: "Any repetition of such events will prove without doubt that the Iranian authorities are waging deliberate military air attacks against Kuwaiti positions." He said that what makes the situation more tense is that the raids "hit civilian targets and establishments inside Kuwaiti territory," as happened in the raid on the establishment north of Umm al-'Aysh.

Shaykh as-Sabah recalled efforts exerted by Kuwait to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war.

The president of the council has distributed the Kuwaiti message -- handed to him by Kuwait's UN representative, Muhammad 'Abd al-Hasan -- among member states as a council document.

ENVOY MEETS WITH LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER

LD060850 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0813 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Beirut, 6 Oct (KUNA) -- A senior government official said here today that Kuwait Ambassador in Beirut 'Abd al-Hamid al-B'ayjan told Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan that Kuwait intends to implement the Arab followup committee decision on Lebanon to the letter.

The official, who refused to give his name, added that the ambassador told the Lebanese prime minister at their meeting yesterday that Kuwait rejects "any attempt or effort aimed at hindering the upcoming meeting of the committee at the foreign ministerial level" set to be held at the Presidential Palace in Ba'abda this November.

OMAN

SULTAN CONDEMNS AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION

GFO62039 Muscat GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 2026 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Muscat, 6 Oct (GNA) -- The Sultanate of Oman denounced the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat today. Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id issued a decree carried by Muscat radio this evening in which he declared a state of mourning and ordered ministries and government departments to close and flags lowered throughout the Sultanate for 3 days starting tomorrow, Wednesday.

Sultan Qabus also sent a condolence cable to Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak.

At the same time, the Omani Defense Ministry has announced the death of Lt Col Kahlifan ibn Nasir al-Ghamhari, commander of the Muscat Battalion, who died in the attack on President as-Sadat. The Omani Army official was participating in Egypt's celebrations of the eighth anniversary of the October War.

REMOVED MINISTER RETURNED HOME FROM SAUDI TRIP

1006190 Riyadh Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh 8 Oct (SPA) -- The Minister of Defense, General Muhammad Al-Sayid, (Chief Defense Ministry under secretary), returned home from the Saudi Arabia after representing the Sultanate at 80th National Day celebrations. He arrived at Jeddah International Airport, he was received by the Saudi ambassador to the Sultanate and several Defense Ministry officials.

RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH UPPER VOLTA

1006190 Riyadh Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Oct 81

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Oct (SPA) -- It was announced here today that the Sultanate of Oman and Upper Volta have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. The agreement took place during the Upper Volta foreign minister's visit to Oman in 1980.

Saudi ArabiaNEWS REPORTS DEATH OF EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT

1006190 Riyadh SPA in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (SPA) -- Cairo radio and television suddenly interrupted transmission of a live military parade marking the 8th anniversary of the 1973 war. News agencies said President as-Sadat, who was attending the parade, was shot and believed to be injured.

According to eye-witnesses, as-Sadat was rushed from the scene of the parade by a helicopter, the reports said. Unconfirmed reports here said as-Sadat was rushed into Al-Mu'adli Hospital after the attack he faced while attending the parade.

It was learned the Vice-President Husni Mubarak and Defence Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Chazalah were also hit in the parade and rushed to hospital.

Tawfi 'Abd al-Hafiz, as-Sadat's personal secretary, was killed and some foreign diplomats in the reviewing stand were injured, AP News Agency said.

SPA Reports Death of As-Sadat

10061948 Riyadh SPA in English 1000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (SPA) -- Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat is dead, an official announcement by Vice President Husni Mubarak said.

Earlier, presidential adviser Mansur Hassan had announced President Anwar as-Sadat was assassinated today by men in army uniforms, who opened fire on him during a military parade. Emerging from a meeting of six top Egyptian officials, including Vice President Husni Mubarak, he said the funeral would be in a "few days."

As-Sadat, 61, had led Egypt since 1970.

At least two other people were killed and many others -- including diplomats from Australia and Belgium -- were injured when men opened fire from a jeep, officials said.

Earlier this evening at 1505 GMT the Egyptian Cabinet had held an emergency session chaired by Vice President Husni Mubarak.

Television Reports Death

GF061934 [Editorial Report] Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic at 1830 GMT on 6 October carries as the first item in the evening newscast a 7-minute report on the assassination today of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. According to the announcer, "Vice President Husni Mubarak announced the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. He made the statement after an emergency meeting of the Egyptian Cabinet. Mubarak said that the president died of his wounds.

"President As-Sadat was exposed to gunfire during a military parade in Cairo."

Then follows a brief biography of As-Sadat, noting his date of birth, assumption of the presidency and his signing of the "unilateral peace treaty with Israel." This portion includes a brief film clip of As-Sadat speaking on an unspecified occasion.

The announcer then reports that Vice President Mubarak announced that People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib will assume the presidency until a new presidential election is held. The People's Assembly will meet 7 October.

He adds that Dr Sufi Abu Talib issued an edict appointing Husni Mubarak vice president. In addition, Mubarak assumes responsibility as supreme commander of the armed forces. Dr Abu Talib also decreed that ministers and deputy ministers will remain in their posts. He also announced a state of emergency throughout Egypt for 1 year starting today.

The 7-minute report ends at 1837 GMT.

REPORTAGE ON AS-SADAT'S ASSASSINATION, AFTERMATH

Cairo Announcement

NC061249 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1243 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] We have just received the following: At about 1240 today, while the military parade was in progress, a group of individuals opened fire on the main platform. Consequently, the president and some of his aides were wounded. The president was removed to where he is being treated under specialist doctors. The vice president is personally following up the measures being adopted by the doctors.

Mubarak Announcement

NC061918 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1752 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful:

To the righteous soul will be said: O (thou) soul, in (complete) rest and satisfaction: come back thou to thy lord, well pleased (thyself), and well-pleasing unto him: Enter thou, then, among my devotees! [Koranic verse] Everything is true which the almighty God says!

I am at a loss for words, and while full of emotion, I announce to the Egyptian nation, to the Arab and Islamic peoples and to the whole world the death of the struggling leader and hero, Anwar as-Sadat.

The leader, to whose love millions of hearts were attached, has been martyred! The hero of war and of peace has been martyred! The man, who had given his nation since his youth his blood, sweat and life has been martyred! The struggler, who had not ceased struggling for a split second for the sake of great principles, sublime values and immortal standards, has been martyred! The leader, who has freed the will of his homeland and who has given his nation an unparalleled glory, was martyred while he was standing aloof, looking at his greatest achievements on the day of the great glory, the glory of October -- the symbol of strength and the base of peace!

God almighty has so willed that the leader should be martyred on a day which, in itself, symbolizes the leader. God almighty has also willed that the field in which he fell a martyr should be among his soldiers and heroes and among the millions of sons of the people, while these millions were celebrating with pride the anniversary of the great 10 Ramadan, the anniversary of the day on which dignity and greatness were restored for the Arab nation. This victory was bestowed only by God. It was achieved through the will of the people, through the thinking and decision of the leader and commander, and through the heroism of the armed forces.

A sinful and treacherous hand has assassinated the leader. Although we have lost the leader and commander, we derive our consolation from the fact that the whole Egyptian people -- in their millions throughout the country, its cities and countryside alike -- are now being torn apart by sorrow and pain. The Egyptian people declare that we will proceed on the path charted by the leader and that we will follow your course without deviation, the course of peace, out of our belief that this is the path of righteousness, justice and freedom!

We will proceed on the leader's path, the path of democracy and prosperity.

We tell the leader, while he is with his lord: The people who have believed in your leadership will proceed forward, guided by the beacon of the principles and values which you have entrenched, believing in democracy and the supremacy of the law, and seeking to achieve development and prosperity.

We tell the leader, may God rest his soul: We stand in one united, solid and coherent front around all the banners you have raised.

Oh great people of Egypt, oh peoples of our Arab nation: The calamities of history have accustomed us to reconcile ourselves to the fact that great leaders disappear from the scene of history who, through their struggle, write history's events and chart its course.

We also grew accustomed to dress our wounds, to overcome our pain, to be patient and to believe in the will of God almighty, and to continue the procession with determination and persistence!

Oh great people of Egypt, I announce in the name of the soul of the late great and in the name of the people and their constitutional institutions and armed forces that we will adhere to all the international charters and treaties and commitments signed by Egypt. We will not stop pushing the wheel of peace in fulfillment of the message of the commander and leader.

We will also remember him with all pride when his hope will be achieved; that is, when our flags will be raised all over Sinai, and when comprehensive peace will be achieved on the two sides of the borders in the whole region.

Rest assured, our great leader, Egypt will continue to exist as the state of the institutions, of the supremacy of the law, of stability, of security and peace and of prosperity. The desert will be cultivated and the edifice will rise high and the good and green revolution will be completed! Egypt will continue to raise its head. It will remain immune thanks to the strong arms of its sons and to its army. Egypt will remain dignified through its principles, strong through its authenticity and proud of its history and ancient civilization.

Oh leader and commander: Your people will remember you forever as an epitome of overwhelming heroism of surging dignity and pride, of perspicacity and sound viewpoints and of wisdom and good example. Your people will remember you as an example of nobleness and faithfulness, of ethics and values, of authenticity and sacrifice and redemption. Your people will remember you as an epitome of Egypt's grandeur and glory!

Oh great people, since our Constitution stipulates in Article 84 that when the post of the president of the republic becomes vacant, the presidency is assumed temporarily by the People's Assembly speaker. The People's Assembly announces the vacancy of the post of the president of the republic and a president is chosen within a period not exceeding 60 days. Therefore, the post of the president has been temporarily assumed by Dr Sufi Hasan Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly.

The People's Assembly has also been summoned for an extraordinary session to be held at noon tomorrow, 7 October 1981, to declare the post of the president of the republic vacant and to begin to take the constitutional measures required for electing the president of the republic.

Oh great people, our leader has fallen in the field of struggle. The best honor we can render him and his noble memory is to cling steadfastly to God's rope, all of us and without allowing our ranks to be divided. We can also honor the leader by continuing to struggle so that Egypt will always be lofty, strong and steadfast, proud and amply dignified!

May God have mercy on the soul of the great and believing leader. May he give the leader abode in paradise with the martyrs and the truthful. May God endow his family, the Egyptian people and Arabism, the Islamic world and the whole world with patience at the loss of a hero of peace and a hero who ranks among the makers of history.

Long may Egypt live and long may its great people live! Peace be with you.

As-Sadat Medical Report

NC062310 Cairo MENA in English 2300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The medical report by the armed forces hospital of Al-Ma'adi on the injuries of President as-Sadat said he was completely unconscious on arrival at the hospital.

The pulse was not sensed and the heart throb was inaudible.

The eyes were wide open and they did not respond to light.

There was no movement by the limbs.

There were two entry holes in the chest.

There was an alien body under the skin of the neck.

There were entry and exit holes above the knee of the left leg.

There was a wound in the right arm.

Blood flowed from the mouth.

Further on Medical Report

NC062331 Cairo MENA in English 2325 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo 6 Oct (MENA) -- The medical report listed the kinds of urgent treatment given, including external then internal heart massage, blood transfusion, electric heart shocks, the administration of stimulants and artificial respiration. Many pieces of shrapnel were found in the left side of the chest.

The base of the left lung was torn.

The skull was uninjured.

Finally the heart and brain were judged to have stopped absolutely.

The cause of death was determined as a heavy nervous shock with internal hemorrhage in the chest, and laceration of the left lung and the main blood vessels at the base of the left lung.

Attack Detailed

NC070220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0113 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The Egyptian papers which appear tomorrow, Wednesday, disclose the details of the incident that led to the death of departed President Anwar as-Sadat.

AL-AHRAM says that during the military parade, a truck which had reached the main dais where President as-Sadat was sitting had driven by slowly. The audience thought that the vehicle had suddenly malfunctioned when they saw it swerve from its column at very high speed. The vehicle stopped and five criminals alighted and began hurling handgrenades.

The paper quotes Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as saying that when the criminal group fired toward President as-Sadat, he and Fawzi 'Abd al-Hafiz, the president's private secretary, immediately tried to save the president, but he insisted on standing up.

AL-AHRAM adds that the first thing that Fawzi 'Abd al-Hafiz did was to extend his hand to the chair he was sitting on to try to protect the president with it, but that two bullets hit the president at the same time and that 'Abd al-Hafiz himself was also hit.

The paper further says that the president's guards exchanged fire with the treacherous criminals. One criminal was killed and the other four were arrested. Their interrogation began, with the knowledge of the military intelligence and the public prosecution, to unveil all aspects of the treacherous crime.

AL-AHRAM says that the president was taken by helicopter to Al-Ma'adi Hospital and that Husni Mubarak accompanied him.

AL-AKHBAR says that immediately upon his arrival at Al-Ma'adi Hospital President as-Sadat was given quick first aid to remove the bullet which had settled in his chest. The paper adds that medical attempts continued with blood transfusions until 1500 hours, but that it was God's will that his pure soul should depart.

AL-AKHBAR says that Jihan as-Sadat, the daughters of the president, and many members of his family arrived at Al-Ma'adi Hospital directly after the president's arrival.

Funeral Planned

NC062112 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2014 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] It has been decided that the funeral of the late leader Anwar as-Sadat will take place on Saturday. The Foreign Ministry has informed its embassies abroad of this date.

The Foreign Ministry this evening conveyed to all the diplomatic missions of the Arab Republic of Egypt abroad the text of the statement by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak announcing the death of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat as well as the text of the presidential decrees issued by the temporary president of the republic.

40-Day Official Mourning

NC061952 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1922 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Cabinet has decided that a 40-day mourning period shall be observed.

Chief of Staff Killed

NC062109 Paris AFP in English 2055 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (AFP) -- Egyptian Army Chief of Staff Gen 'Abd Rabb an-Nabi Hafiz was among a number of other people killed during the attack today against President Anwar as-Sadat, the official Egyptian MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY reported. Also killed were President Sadat's private secretary, Fawzi 'Abd al-Hafiz, and the president's photographer, the report said.

Mar'i Hospitalized

NC070135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0116 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- AL-AHRAM reports in Wednesday's issue that Presidential Assistant Sayyid Mar'i was moved to the Arab contractors hospital following his injury in the incident which led to the death of the late President as-Sadat. The paper says that the hospital declined to give any information other than say that his condition is reassuring.

Casualties Reported

NC062250 Cairo MENA in English 2243 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- Five persons were killed along with President as-Sadat, and 38 were wounded. The five death casualties were Bishop Samuel, member of the caretaker Papal Council of the Coptic Orthodox Church, Samir Hilmi, chairman of the Central Accounts Administration, Major-General Hasan 'Allam, presidential chief A.D.C., and two foreigners.

Mubarak Appointed

NC061843 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1802 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Presidential Decree -- read by announcer]

[Text] The temporary president, after taking cognizance of the Constitution and of Law No 42 of the year 1967 regarding delegation of jurisdictions, decrees:

Article 1. Muhammad Husni Mubarak is appointed vice president of the republic.

Article 2. Muhammad Husni Mubarak as the vice president of the republic is authorized to discharge the duties of the supreme commander of the armed forces as stipulated in the laws and bylaws.

Article 3. This decree shall be published in the official gazette and shall be effective as of the day of its issuance.

Signed: Temporary President of the Republic Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

Cabinet Reaffirmed

NC061850 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1803 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Presidential Decree -- read by announcer]

[Text] The temporary president of the republic, after taking cognizance of the Constitution and of Presidential Decree No 208 of the year 1980 on the formation of the Cabinet and the decrees amending it, decrees:

Article 1. The current deputy prime ministers and ministers will continue in their posts and each will discharge the present duties and jurisdictions assigned to them.

Article 2. This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Signed: Temporary President of the Republic Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

State of Emergency Decreed

NC061854 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1804 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Presidential Decree -- read by announcer]

[Text] The temporary president of the republic, after taking cognizance of Articles 84 and 148 of the Constitution and of Law No 162 of the year 1958 regarding state of emergency, decrees:

Article 1. The state of emergency in all parts of the Arab Republic of Egypt for a period of 1 year beginning at 1600 [1400 GMT] on Tuesday, 6 October 1981.

Article 2. This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Signed: Speaker of the People's Assembly and Temporary President of the Republic
Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

Assembly Session Decreed

NC061902 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Presidential Decree -- read by announcer]

[Text] The temporary president of the republic, after taking cognizance of the Constitution, decrees:

Article 1: The People's Assembly is invited to an extraordinary session at 1000 (0800 GMT) on Wednesday 9 Dhu al-Hijjah 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 7 October 1981, to consider the following topics:

A. The decision that the post of the president of the republic has become vacant with the death of the late President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

B. Assumption of the Assembly's constitutional jurisdiction of nominating for the post of the president of the republic in accordance with the Constitution.

C. Election of two People's Assembly deputy speakers.

Article 2. This decree shall be published in the official gazette.

Signed: Temporary President of the Republic Dr Sufi Abu Talib.

NDP Nominates Mubarak

NC061904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1826 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The National Democratic Party's Political Bureau has met and unanimously agreed to nominate Muhammad Husni Mubarak as the president of the republic, provided that the stipulated constitutional measures are applied.

Gatherings, Marches Banned

NC062003 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] With great sadness and sorrow, the Interior Ministry announces that the loss of the departed leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat defies all comment and that it is greater than all statements. When realizing the depth of sadness, pain and sorrow of the great, noble and loyal people of Egypt, the Ministry is at the same time fully confident of the vigilance of the masses and their appreciation of the delicacy of the situation through which our dear Egypt is passing and how the enemies lie in wait for it, particularly in such a circumstance. Therefore, the decision to proclaim the state of emergency was issued to defend the homeland and the citizens from any tampering aimed at exploiting this event to disturb the security of the masses and the stability of their internal front.

Whereas the state of emergency bans all gatherings and marches, regardless of their aim or type, instructions have been issued to the police organs to fully implement this. The Ministry urges the citizens to fully abide by this to cut the road before any tamperers. Let us believe in the destiny of the creator who has no lord above him and let us rise with our feelings over the pain in a framework of self-control and the vigilant appreciation of the national interests, which require the maximum degrees of security and stability. We will thus be loyal to the soul of the leader. We implore God to safeguard Egypt from every evil, protect its people and march and compensate it.

Referendum Planned

NC062241 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that a large number of world personalities will attend President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat's funeral on Saturday.

Our correspondent has also learned that during the People's Assembly session to be held at noon, Wednesday, it will declare the post of president of the republic vacant, and will elect two deputy speakers. The assembly will hold another session at 1800 [1600 GMT] tomorrow, Wednesday, to nominate a candidate for the post of president of the republic.

The correspondent has also learned that the referendum of the candidate for the post of president will be held on Monday.

NDP Offices Open

NC062216 Cairo MENA in English 2210 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The General Secretariat of the ruling National Democratic Party instructed its Cairo offices to remain open continually and to be fully vigilant so as to help maintain public order and safeguard the home front. The secretariat ordered a ban on public gatherings and marches for the duration of the 40 days of mourning.

NDP To Follow As-Sadat Line

NC062156 Cairo MENA in English 2135 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The ruling National Democratic Party mourned the death of President as-Sadat as its leader and founder and the builder of democracy in Egypt. The party's General Secretariat issued a statement declaring that the NDP would remain faithful to As-Sadat's policies.

Cabinet Swearing In 7 Oct

NC062254 Cairo MENA in English 2235 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The present Cabinet will be sworn in by Provisional President Sufi Abu Talib tomorrow afternoon. Vice-President Husni Mubarak will be sworn in first, to be followed by Deputy Premier Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and the other deputy premiers and ministers.

Press Views Succession

NC070927 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The Cairo newspapers report today that during its extraordinary session today the People's Assembly will discuss the National Democratic Party political bureau's nomination of Husni Mubarak as president of the republic.

AL-AHRAN points out in this regard that the nomination to the post of president of the republic will be made on the basis of at least one-third of the Assembly members. The candidate who wins the support of two-thirds of the Assembly members will be put to the public in a referendum.

The paper also says that the Assembly session, which will be held at 1200 [1000 GMT] today, will be chaired by the oldest member of the Assembly, because there are no deputy speakers and because the Assembly speaker, Dr Sufi Abu Talib, is considered as having renounced his post by assuming the presidency of the republic on a temporary basis.

The papers point out that during this session two deputy speakers of the People's Assembly will be elected until the next regular session, which begins before the second Thursday in November.

AL-AHRAM says that after the morning session, in which the nomination for the post of president will be made, the Assembly Bureau, which includes the two deputy speakers and the Assembly secretary general, will go to the house of the nominee to inform him of the Assembly's decision to nominate him. At 1800 [1600 GMT] today, the Assembly will hold an evening session which will be attended by Husni Mubarak. During this session he will announce to the assembly his acceptance of this nomination and then will deliver a statement before the representatives of the people.

Assembly Session Reported

NC071052 Cairo MENA in English 1032 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- The People's Assembly held an extraordinary session at noon today under its eldest member Sayyid Jalal, to carry out the Assembly constitutional rights of nominating a candidate for the presidential post, following the assassination of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Members of the Assembly had been arriving at the Assembly premises since early today, the women dressed in black and the men wearing black neck-ties as a sign of mourning.

Silence prevailed in the Assembly hall despite the large number of attending parliamentarians, some of whom were discussing the treacherous crime which they had witnessed yesterday.

It is the irony of fate that the Assembly should convene today, Wednesday October 7, 1981 to take measures for the nomination of a candidate for the vacant post of president, as on Wednesday October 7, 1970, the Assembly members also had met following the death of the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, to nominate President Anwar As-Sadat as president.

The session was declared open and a republican decree of a limited Cabinet reshuffle, which was the last decision taken by the late President as-Sadat, was read out.

Another republican decree issued by Interim President Dr Sufi Abu Talib, to the effect of declaring a state of emergency for twelve months was also read out.

After declaring the vacancy of the post of the president of the republic, and Dr Sufi's assumption as the interim president, procedures for the election of two deputy-speakers began.

Addressing the Assembly, one of the newly elected deputy speakers told his colleagues that the Assembly had a big work ahead of it, namely, to continue the work the late president started by [word indistinct] in building up peace and prosperity. The session was adjourned to be convened ten minutes later.

Mubarak Assembly Address

NC071149 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1043 GMT 7 Oct 81

["Text" of message from Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Hasan Abu Talib -- read by Deputy Speaker Sayyid Zaki at the extraordinary session of the People's Assembly -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] Dr Sufi Hasan Abu Talib, speaker of the People's Assembly. Good greetings. The leader of the nation, hero President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, was martyred today [as heard]. He was assassinated by the hand of treachery and treason following a life rich with struggle to liberate his nation, uphold its pride and dignity and establish the foundations of peace, freedom and prosperity.

A Defense Ministry report on the incident, a copy of which is attached, says that during the military parade which the armed forces held today and about 1240 and while aircraft were carrying on air displays that attracted the attention of everybody, a group of artillery-towing vehicles was passing in front of the platform. Suddenly, one of these vehicles stopped in a way that gave an impression that it had a breakdown. This impression lasted a few seconds. Soon afterward, an individual descended from the cabin of the vehicle followed by about three persons who were riding on the back of the vehicle. These individuals began to shoot in the direction of the main platform. The president was hit and was taken immediately to the Al-Ma'adi Hospital. However, God's wish was stronger than all attempts. His chaste soul elapsed following his arrival at the hospital. The culprits were not able to escape. They were arrested. Investigations are being carried out with them.

A medical report issued by the armed forces hospital in Al-Ma'adi, a copy of which is attached, says that the cause of death was a heavy nervous shock with internal hemorrhage in the chest and laceration of the left lung and the main blood vessels at the base of the left lung.

In accordance with Article 8 of the Constitution, in the event the post of the president of the republic becomes vacant, the People's Assembly speaker will temporarily assume the presidency, the People's Assembly will declare the post of the president of the republic as vacant and a president of the republic will be chosen within a period not exceeding 60 days from the date the presidential post becomes vacant. Therefore, we hope that the necessary measures will be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

May God have mercy on our leader and great president and may he be included among the martyrs and the righteous. May God safeguard Egypt and its noble people. Please accept our greetings. Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Abu Ghazalah Assembly Speech

NC071235 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1202 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Speech by Minister of Defense and War Production Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah at the extraordinary session of the People's Assembly -- live in a linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Text] Mr Chairman of the session. Gentlemen: It is a most difficult thing for me, as commander in chief of the armed forces, to stand and eulogize the leader commander who was killed by four individuals, one of them an officer in the armed forces. I wish I was the one who was killed instead of him.

The armed forces, gentlemen, are your armed forces. They will always remain a shield for this homeland. They are safe and sound. I swear to you that every soldier and officer in the armed forces is ready to redeem Anwar as-Sadat with his own soul instead of living without him. However, we are all for Egypt and we will remain for Egypt. If Anwar as-Sadat has departed, your armed forces will proceed with you toward Egypt's glory. I thank you and may God's peace and mercy be with you.

Ad-Din Assembly Speech

NC071343 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1206 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Speech by Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din at the People's Assembly extraordinary session eulogizing President Anwar as-Sadat -- live in linkup of Cairo transmitters]

[Excerpts] In the name of God the compassionate merciful. The medals on his chest were numerous and so we imagined that there was no more room for new medals: The medal of the rule of law, the medal of October, the medal of peace, the medal of liberating the Egyptian will, the medal of justice, the medal of development, and the medal of the 23 July and 15 May Revolutions. We thought that there was no more room for a new medal -- that is until yesterday. But he had kept on his chest room for the most sublime medal of all the shining medals, that of a martyr, which he added to his other glorious and lasting medals. He did not die. How could the one who loved Egypt so much die, the one who devoted all his life, all his childhood, youth and manhood to Egypt? It is as fate decreed that he should achieve his most cherished aspiration and so his blood was mixed with Egypt's soil at the moment of his martyrdom. The millions went with him to every place and moved toward him. The millions came to see him from every location. He lived for the sake of Egypt as a revolutionary young man; he was imprisoned, detained and persecuted. How many others have sacrificed as much as Anwar as-Sadat did in his youth? How many of us here in the hall were imprisoned and detained in their youth as Anwar as-Sadat was imprisoned and detained and his family and children were displaced? How many of us did and sacrificed as much as he did and never retreated, hesitated, or weakened as he never did? He did not retreat one single step in the face of the onslaught of colonialism. As-Sadat never retreated. He remained courageous, standing on his legs challenging and resisting. Even at the moment of his martyrdom yesterday he was killed standing on his own legs. He refused to sit down or to lie down; while those around him pulled him down he remained standing on his own legs and always defiant. This was his nature and instinct. This was the last lesson from Anwar as-Sadat. No more lessons after today, no speeches and no guidance. But he has left constitutional institutes, a mature people, loyal disciples, and noble companions who are capable of carrying on with the march and achieving the hopes and aspirations. He has placed his trust and hopes in you. This was the last lesson and the difficult test for every member of the People's Assembly, the Consultative Council, the government, the party and in every other place.

He often talked to us about 25 April 1982 and how will we celebrate the final withdrawal from the Sinai. Days, a week or more. [as heard] We will celebrate this withdrawal on schedule but the hero will be absent. We will all feel that right has been upheld. We will continue the march. The withdrawal will be completed and we will build Egypt as As-Sadat wanted it. May God bestow mercy upon the president as much as he has given his country, the Arab nation and the whole world. Thank you.

Acting President Confirmed

NC071129 Cairo MENA in English 1102 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Speaker of today's urgent People's Assembly session Sayyid Jalal today declared that Speaker of the People's Assembly Dr. Sufi Abu Talib will be the interim president, according to the Constitution and in view of the death of the president and the vacancy of his post.

Governors To Continue To Serve

NC071152 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1138 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- MENA has learned that the governors will remain in their posts in accordance with Article 25 of the Local Government Law.

The last paragraph of this law provides that if the president's term comes to an end, the governors shall continue to function until a new president appoints new governors. Therefore, the governors will continue in their posts.

Ghali Mourns

NC070943 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0715 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 7 Oct (MENA) -- Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali has mourned the death of President Anwar as-Sadat, the leader and hero martyr of Egypt.

In a statement issued today, he affirmed that history will recall Anwar as-Sadat's name as a symbol of peace, struggle, patriotism and courage.

Ghali pledged to continue along As-Sadat's course and struggle for achieving his hopes and the aspirations of the Egyptian people for peace, freedom and prosperity.

Following is the text of the statement: With a heart throbbing with sorrow and grief, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali mourns to the Egyptian people and to all the Arab nation President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, the leader who led his people and his nation in time of war and peace and in the battle for prosperity and freedom. He was the hero who gave his life in serving Egypt and its people. He was the struggler who devoted his life since his youth to fight for Egypt's dignity, sovereignty and independence. History will recall the name of Anwar as-Sadat as a symbol of peace, struggle, patriotism and courage of the leader.

While feeling in our hearts the grief and sorrow for the loss of the commander leader, we pledge to continue along the course he started and to continue to struggle for achieving his hopes and the Egyptian people's aspirations for peace, freedom and prosperity. Likewise, we convey our heartfelt condolences to Mrs as-Sadat and the rest of his family.

'Ali Praises As-Sadat

NC062203 Cairo MENA in English 2155 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali issued a statement on behalf of the Foreign Ministry paying homage to President as-Sadat as a statesman of vision and humanity.

The statement pointed up President as-Sadat's credit in defining the country foreign policy.

Foreign Leaders Phone Mubarak

NC062218 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Vice President Husni Mubarak has been telephoned by His Majesty King Hassan of Morocco, His Majesty Sultan Qabus of Oman, King Juan Carlos of Spain, Sudanese Vice President 'Abd al-Majid Khalil, and Omani Foreign Minister Qays az-Zawawi. They expressed to the vice president their sorrow at the painful event and conveyed their personal condolences and the condolences of their peoples to the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

High Command Mourns

NC062147 Cairo MENA in English 2124 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Oct (MENA) -- The Armed Forces High Command mourned the death of President as-Sadat and declared that the treacherous criminals who perpetrated this abominable crime cannot be the kin of Egyptian combat soldiers but must be criminal hirelings alien to the armed forces.

A statement signed by Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah said the armed forces, who total nearly half a million, condemn this insane crime committed by a number of servicemen that does not exceed the fingers of one hand.

The statement mourned the death of As-Sadat who had led the armed forces to victory in the October war and declared they would remain faithful to his course.

Mitterrand Cables Condolences

NC062103 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2017 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand tonight sent a cable of condolences to Vice President Husni Mubarak saying: I have learned with great sorrow the news of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat. I have been continuously watching his health situation since the news of the attempt to assassinate him was announced.

President Mitterrand added that he has a good memory of President as-Sadat since his meeting with him and that the late departed was one of those who know by their courage and intelligence how to defy the destinies. Mitterrand said: The world's loss by the death of President as-Sadat is enormous. France, which is a friendly state having close connection with Egypt, feels pain and sorrow for this loss.

Concluding his cable of condolences, Mitterrand conveyed to Husni Mubarak and the people and government of Egypt in his name and on behalf of the French people most profound sympathy and the hope for patience in his tribulation.

Thatcher Sends Condolences

NC070125 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0110 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher tonight sent a cable of condolences to Vice President Husni Mubarak expressing her great shock and sorrow on hearing the news of the death of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Mrs Thatcher, who is now in Melbourne, Australia, praised President as-Sadat's matchless contribution to world peace. She said: All of us have lost a friend whose bravery and foresight we greatly admired. Thatcher affirmed that history will eternally recognize President as-Sadat as a prominent world leader.

Mrs Thatcher has also sent a personal cable of sympathy to Mrs Jihan as-Sadat expressing her great sadness and sorrow on the death of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Cairo Press Gives Eulogy

NC070834 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 7 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] The articles and editorials of the Cairo newspapers today eulogize President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

In his eulogy in Al-Ahram, Anis Mansur says: President as-Sadat, the hero of war and the hero of peace, was assassinated on the day of his wedding and in his wedding dress [referring to the October war anniversary celebration and the military uniform As-Sadat was wearing on this occasion]. He fell in the field in his field uniform. His murder was one of the ridiculous jokes of fate -- that the man of peace should die of bullet, that the man who called for the October war to be the last war should fall amid his huge forces and that the murderer or the murderers should be wearing the uniform of his forces. He died just as Gandhi, the hero of peace, in India died and Bernadotte, the peace mediator, died.

He died 1 day before 'Id al-Adha. He had performed 'Id al-Adha prayers in Al-Aqsa Mosque [in Jerusalem], and fate willed that the Muslim 'Id al-Adha should fall on the same day of the Jewish Day of Atonement. He triumphed on Atonement Day, and hatred triumphed over him on 'Id al-Adha. He entered history alive on one 'Id and left dead on another 'Id. President as-Sadat died 44 days before the anniversary of the initiative, 80 days before his birthday, and 180 days before total withdrawal from the Sinai.

The writer adds: What did Anwar as-Sadat embody? He embodied all Egypt. He was a poor peasant from an unknown village, a child among 13 children who had no future or role, because they were the sons of the majority which was crushed in the mills of feudalism, capitalism and corrupt policy. He rebelled against corruption and corrected the revolution, restoring Egypt's name, freedom, dignity and safety. He hoped prosperity would be achieved under him just as peace, victory and tolerance were achieved. President as-Sadat was scheduled to go to Ar-Rahah [rest] valley [in Sinai] today, but the president got his rest without going to the valley.

Concluding his eulogy, Anis Mansur says: He was born poor, lived a rebel and died a martyr. He was mourned by the thousands of millions who hailed his courage, greatness and faith. May God bless his soul and console us and Egypt for the great and grave loss.

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S DEATH

RCC Statement Released

JN061855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) Following is the text of the statement by the RCC spokesman on the death of traitor As-Sadat:

The death of traitor As-Sadat is an eloquent historical lesson, which once again confirms that those who betray their people and nation, believing that they can continue their traitorous behavior forever, are greatly deluded no matter how long they remain. The Arab people, who believe in freedom, independence and principles of progress and who stick to the Arab rights to Palestine, cannot but crush them in the end and remove the disgrace entailed by their treason. The death of traitor As-Sadat is another eloquent lesson with regard to the colonialist and Zionist schemes which are being prepared against the Arab nation.

The colonialists and Zionists imagine that by depending on some traitors and deviators they can implement their conspiratorial schemes and colonialist ambitions against the Arab nation. However, the Arab nation proves at every stage that it cannot accept any situation imposed on it and conflicting with its will, honor, rights and basic interests. Despite all circumstances of intimidation and forgery, this nation will certainly express its real will and move away from its path the deviants and traitors. It has done this several times in the past when it toppled the Baghdad pact, the colonialist schemes and many traitorous deviating regimes.

Iraq, which has confronted As-Sadat's treason with all strength and firmness and which had the honor of hosting the Baghdad summit, which condemned the Camp David plot and contained it, and whose capital Baghdad hosted the Arab people's court, which sentenced traitor As-Sadat to death on behalf of the Arab nation, has always had a strong faith in the Arab people in Egypt and this people's high national and pan-Arab spirit and militant originality. Despite all attempts to sow despair and show that As-Sadat's traitorous trend will continue forever, we always expressed profound confidence in Egypt's people, valiant army and honorable national forces, which will inevitably remove the disgrace of As-Sadat's treason and return Egypt to its real position in the heart of the Arab nation and in the vanguard of Arab struggle.

If it is premature at present to talk about conceivable developments in Egypt, we most sincerely hope and appeal to those who will assume power in Arab Egypt to benefit from this eloquent lesson and relinquish As-Sadat's traitorous trend and return Egypt to Arab ranks and movement of Arab struggle for the sake of freedom, unity, progress and the liberation of Palestine.

INA: Egyptian Opposition Stand

JN062032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] London, 6 Oct (INA) -- In a statement issued here tonight, the Egyptian opposition called on Arab Egypt's sons to unite ranks in order to pass through the decisive moments of their national history. The statement, which was distributed by Egyptian opposition leader 'Abd al-Majid Farid, said that Egypt cannot be rescued unless all the national forces' stand together. It added that As-Sadat's death is the first incident of its kind in Egypt's history since Muhammad 'Ali. This incident shows that As-Sadat has behaved abnormally toward the feelings, national and pan-Arab trends of the Arab people in Egypt. It also shows that Egyptian opposition to the trend pursued by As-Sadat increased and escalated to meet As-Sadat's persistence in that trend, whether in his international and Arab policies or his internal policies, particularly those represented in isolating Egypt from its Arab roots. The Egyptian opposition stressed that violence can only breed violence and that the violence he chose to use against national opposition emphasized his masked dictatorship despite the democracy he alleged. Therefore, the opposition found no other way to reply to his method except violence.

Opening fire on As-Sadat was not against him personally as much as it was against his domestic and pan-Arab policies and his disavowal of his Arabism and pan-Arab affiliation. As-Sadat's death is a lesson in modern history for all rulers who follow this trend at the expense of their peoples.

The opposition said that the historic event has proven that the Egyptian Army comes from the heart of the Egyptian national movement and that this event is an honest expression of the Egyptian Army's patriotism and the Egyptian people's feelings. What the Egyptian Army did under the leadership of 'Urabi and 'Ahd an-Nasir is not farfetched. Moreover, this historic event will have extremely important effects in the region on both Arab and international levels. The Egyptian Army will not become the region's policeman as As-Sadat planned with the United States after the disappearance of the shah of Iran.

This incident will deter As-Sadat's policies, irrespective of whom assumes power after him, whether these policies are those related to the Camp David plot, the open-door policy, the isolation of Egypt from Arabs and other wrongful policies pursued by As-Sadat.

As-Sadat imagined he could deceive all the people in Egypt sometime or deceive some people all the time. However, he cannot deceive all the people all the time.

Egypt Bans Films on Attack

JN062020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] New York, 6 Oct (INA) -- Egyptian authorities have prevented all foreign correspondents in Cairo from dispatching any film on the armed attack that led to the death of As-Sadat.

The INA correspondent in New York said that the authorities have confiscated all pictures and films taken of the incident by correspondents. However, the CBS network correspondent left Egypt for Rome before the ban, carrying a film of the attack.

Arabs Rejoice in Baghdad

JN062046 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Oct (INA) -- A wave of rejoicing over the death of traitor As-Sadat prevailed in the Iraqi capital tonight. The Iraqis and the Arabs residing in Baghdad, particularly the Egyptian brothers, expressed their great pleasure at the news received from Cairo about As-Sadat's death. They expressed their joy in demonstrations organized by the Egyptian brothers and by firing into the air for some time to show happiness at the end of As-Sadat's betrayal of the Arab nation.

ATH-THAWRAH Comment

JN070930 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Oct (INA) -- Under the headline "The Just Punishment," the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that As-Sadat has received a just and historical punishment for his high treason against Egypt, Palestine and the Arab nation.

The paper adds that traitor As-Sadat disavowed all the realities of the Arab struggle, wrecked a 30-year old march in the Arab-Zionist struggle and threw himself into the lap of the U.S.-Zionist alliance. As-Sadat was an obedient tool in implementing this alliance's schemes against the Arab revolution. The paper asserts that As-Sadat's treasonous course caused a number of setbacks on the economic, political and social levels and has linked the Egyptian economy with world capitalism under the pretext of an open-door policy, thus causing the starvation and impoverishment of our steadfast people in Egypt.

ATH-THAWRAH says that As-Sadat stepped up acts of oppression and terrorism by detaining 6,000 people from various Egyptian factions. It adds that the escalation of the opposition's activities in Egypt against Camp David is striking evidence of the nobility of the Egyptian people and their rejection of the treasonous normalization course.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the assassination of traitor As-Sadat avenges Egypt's dignity and honor and the Arab nation's honor and historical right in Palestine. We are confident that the killing of the traitor has erased the disgrace that has humiliated the Arab nation's contemporary history. It adds that the noble Arab people in Egypt, who have waged a bitter struggle against imperialism and Zionism, will continue to abide by the nation's noble principles and historic rights, including its right to independence, to live with dignity and to liquidate those traitors denying the Arab nation's struggle and the sacrifices of its sons.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the Arab nation, armed with its glorious history, rich legacy and tremendous capability for struggle, can destroy all the imperialist and Zionist schemes aimed at wiping out the Arab revolution movement and its growing march of struggle.

The paper says that the killing of As-Sadat confirms anew the weak imperialist and Zionist wager on agent tools such as traitor As-Sadat. It also showing that the pan-Arab struggle will deactivate all mines of treason and apostasy. Egypt must again become a stronghold of the national and pan-Arab struggle capable of teaching all traitors historical lessons and of throwing them on the dungheap of history.

ATH-THAWRAH says that Iraq had taken a principled stand on As-Sadat's treasonous course and firmly condemned it. Iraq played a prominent role in containing the treasonous Camp David accords at the Baghdad summit conference in 1978 and hosted the Arab people's court that passed a death sentence on traitor As-Sadat.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the assassination of As-Sadat places fraternal Egypt at the threshold of a new stage of struggle to regain its prominent role in the Arab struggle march. However, it is premature to talk about anticipated developments in Egypt. The paper says: We urge all those who will assume responsibility in Egypt to benefit from this good lesson, relinquish As-Sadat's treasonous course and return Egypt to the Arab ranks for the sake of freedom, unity and the liberation of Palestine.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

Communique No 482

JN051718 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Communique No 482 Issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 5 October 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The outcome of our brave armed forces' activities in the operational sectors last night and today was as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units hit with various weapons enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 32 and destroying 1 tank, 1 vehicle loaded with hardware, 1 gun, 1 excavator, 8 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.
- B. Four killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
- C. Three killed in the Nowsud region.
- D. Two killed and one rocket launcher and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
- E. One gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.

- F. One vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
- G. One stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Dezful region.
- H. One observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.
- I. In a dogfight this morning, our aircraft shot down one enemy fighter plane in the Iranian Sar Dasht region.
- J. Our aircraft today continued to attack enemy positions and concentrations in the central and southern sectors of the theater of operations, scoring direct hits before returning safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 41 killed and 1 tank, 2 vehicles, 2 guns, 1 excavator, 1 rocket launcher, 10 stockpiles of hardware, 6 observation posts and 1 fighter plane destroyed.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: 11 martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: Seven vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 5 October 1981

Communique No 483

JN061746 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Communique No 483 Issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 October]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

The brave forces of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continued their activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and today. Following are the results of these activities:

I. Known enemy losses:

- A. Our forward units violently pounded the enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan region, killing 17 and destroying 3 tanks, 1 vehicle, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts.
- B. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our forward units' positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region. Our units opened fire and forced them to retreat after killing 17 and destroying 2 personnel carriers and 2 vehicles, 1 of which was carrying hardware.
- C. A force belonging to one of our forward units raided an enemy position in the Shush region and hit it hard, killing nine and destroying one stockpile of hardware and one observation post. Six of the enemy were also killed in the same region.
- D. Two killed and one gun and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Dezful region.
- E. One vehicle carrying charlatan Khomeyni guards destroyed in the Nowsud region.
- F. At 1400 today, three enemy aircraft raided a civilian installation in the Az-Zubayr Bay region in the Basra governorate. Our ground defenses intercepted them and downed one Phantom. The others fled. Our losses in the raid were 1 martyrs and 15 wounded. All are civilians.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 51 dead, 3 tanks, 2 personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 7 stockpiles of hardware, 4 observation posts and 1 Phantom.

II. Our losses:

- A. In personnel: five martyrs in all sectors.
- B. In equipment: two vehicles damaged.
- C. The Persian enemy shelled Basra region with heavy artillery this morning.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 October 1981

INFORMATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON AS-SADAT'S DEATH

JN061848 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah told a PETRA correspondent that the death of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat at the hands of a number of Egyptian Army soldiers stresses, in an unequivocal manner, that any settlement of the Middle East crisis which ignores the Palestine question will never succeed. Any settlement that disavows the Palestinian Arab people's national rights is doomed to failure. Any settlement that excludes the participation of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative is fated to collapse. Any settlement not accepted by future Arab generations who are clutching to their rights, identity, history and land will never last, and any settlement that does not guarantee the restoration of Arab Jerusalem is certainly sentenced to failure.

This incident indicates in an undoubted manner that any separate settlement of the Middle East crisis is doomed to failure and that any settlement that ignores UN Charter and resolutions and international law cannot constitute a sound entrance to the settlement of this crisis because it will only lead to more tension and instability.

We here in Jordan have great hopes that in light of this incident, those who have been wagering on skinning the Egyptian people from the other Arab and Islamic nations, on the success of separate settlements and on the achievement of a lasting settlement from an unbalanced stand will be freed from this fantasy. In the past 15 years since Israel occupied Arab land in 1967 by armed force, Jordan has been warning against letting Israel win both the land and peace.

AL-WAZZAN SAYS CAMP DAVID KILLED AS-SADAT

NC062301 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Commenting on the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan last night said: This was the lesson of history. The ill-omened Camp David, which introduced the Arab world to the chain of divisions and disputes, opened for Israel the way for continuous arrogance, obduracy and aggression and brought victims and ruination to Lebanon, is what killed As-Sadat.

LEFTISTS, PALESTINIANS TO MARK AS-SADAT DEATH

NC070734 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] In Lebanon, sniper and rocket fire was mixed with shots fired in jubilation over As-Sadat's assassination. Some persons were wounded, and material damage was caused.

The leftist parties and the armed Palestinian groups have called for a demonstration to be staged this morning, starting from the UNESCO building up to the Beirut Arab University.

HADDAD URGES EGYPTIANS TO PUNISH AL-QADHDHAFI

NC070816 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] President as-Sadat is dead. He asked that the following be written on his grave: He lived for peace, died for peace.

Major Haddad, commander of free Lebanon, after hearing of As-Sadat's death, said: We have been grieved by As-Sadat's assassination by treacherous mercenaries. We share the Egyptian people's strong grief and pain for losing a historic hero in time of war as well as in peace. His loss was not only felt by the Egyptian people but also by the whole free world.

We accuse the madman, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, of planning the assassination operation. We urge the Egyptian people to have endurance, unite and continue the great peace process which their great late president started. We urge them to punish the real criminal, Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, as soon as possible so that the world may rest from his terrorism.

We also urge the United States to strongly support all those struggling against terrorism for freedom and peace and to oppose those backing the terrorists and saboteurs in one way or another. We also ask the United States to make its aid and friendship to those seeking it conditional upon their joining the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

Major Haddad has declared that Wednesday will be observed as an official day of mourning throughout free Lebanon in solidarity with the Egyptian people's loss and sorrow.

RIGHTIST DIALOGUE WITH LIBYA 'IMMINENT'

JN051840 Monte Carlo Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] A dialogue is about to start between Libya and the Lebanese Front, although this dialogue has not yet gained a political nature. Last Saturday, a Libyan folklore group performed at Casino de Liban in the eastern sector of Beirut, which is controlled by the Lebanese front.

Commenting on this performance, head of the Libyan diplomatic mission in Beirut said: This folklore and cultural performance comes within the framework of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi's initiative to hold contacts with the various Lebanese circles and factions.

He added: It is possible to say that the dialogue between Libya and the Lebanese Front has actually started.

REPORTAGE OF REACTION TO AS-SADAT'S DEATH

Televised Announcement

JN061634 [Editorial Report] Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic in a hookup with Syrian television began at 1507 on 6 October to carry a live relay of a rally held at the Damascus University auditorium on the occasion of the eighth anniversary of the October war. At 1605, the master of ceremony announces the following:

"Brother citizens, Arabs everywhere: Historical events have always proven that traitors will inevitably meet their end. Traitors of the people always dig their own graves with their own hands. What increases our determination to continue along the path of victory and what increases the splendor of our celebration and rally on this great anniversary is that today, 6 October, our Arab soldiers in Arab Egypt took revenge. [applause] Brothers: Greetings of love, admiration and appreciation to those who waged with us the war of heroism and honor and who toppled the face of agency. Today, they managed to kill traitor As-Sadat. [applause] We in Arab Syria, brothers, shake hands with the men of 'Abd an-Nasir's Egypt. [applause] We shake hands with them at a time when they have added another great victory to that of October by destroying the den of plotting. Thus, victory remains forever the lot of the free, the lot of the free. [applause]

Ba'th Official's Speech

JN062000 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1629 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Speech by Ba'th Party Regional Command member Tawfiq Salihah at speech rally held on eighth October war anniversary at Damascus auditorium on 6 October -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, brothers and sisters: In these days through which our Arab nation is passing and with the escalation of the U.S. imperialist-Zionist onslaught, our Arab masses celebrate the eighth October war anniversary which is considered the greatest achievement in the Arabs' contemporary history in view of its repercussions and many results in the local, Arab and international arenas.

Comrade and brother strugglers, we all know that the results of the October War of liberation have scared the Zionist enemy and U.S. imperialism and all the traitors and agents. That's why they devoted their attention to formulate conspiratorial conspiracies to circumvent the results of this war and liquidate its triumph before it could complete its objectives for liberation. U.S. imperialism and fascist Zionism succeeded in dragging As-Sadat by his ears into the quagmire of treason and agency to have him become involved in the atrocious crime he had committed against our Arab nation during and after the war. He fell in the trap of capitulation and humiliation, sold his conscience and honor despite the opposition of our Arab people in steadfast Egypt and of the steadfast Arab masses which reject all capitulatory solutions with the Zionist enemy. Naturally, he already had sold his conscience and honor and now he has sold his life because this is the fate of every traitor. Let all the traitors in the Arab arena await such a fate. Today, it is As-Sadat's turn; tomorrow, it will be [King] Husayn, afterward Saddam Husyan and Numayri until all traitors are wiped out for good from our Arab homeland.

In the same manner that the Egyptian people have placed traitor As-Sadat on the other side of history, our struggling Arab masses have also placed the butcher of Iraq, the new marshal, Saddam at-Tikriti, on the same black pages of history. Iraq's ruler, the agent, the one who fabricated the mad war against the Iranian revolution to satisfy his imperialist and Zionist masters and who has killed and dispersed the honest strugglers who rejected his fascist rightwing rule, will not escape from our Arab masses as is the case of any killer, amir or apostate. The recent massacre against our militant comrades who were executed by Saddam at-Tikriti along with many militant comrades of the progressive forces in our beloved Iraq, confirms that the regime is a bloody, barbaric and agent regime. We are fully confident that our steadfast people in fraternal Iraq will put an end to this agent regime and will return our beloved Iraq to the trench of Arab struggle.

It has become clear that the fall of this or that regime in the quagmire of the imperialist-Zionist policy, as has been the case with the regimes in Cairo, Baghdad, Khartoum and Oman and others, only means the exposure of lowly agents who have been essentially recruited to carry out sabotage actions and who have been assigned a role at a certain time to obstruct the march of pan-Arab steadfastness. Within this framework, it has become clear, too, that the reactionary reserves in the Arab arena, such as the grouping of the Muslim Brotherhood gang and the Phalangist and Sham'unist gangs and their allies are only a frail trend which has been planted inside our Arab homeland with rancor and treason. Our Arab masses which have been on the alert to all the former conspiracies and alliances and confronted all the capitulationists and those who knelt at the feet of the Zionist enemy in the Arab arena, will exterminate them and wrest them from their roots so that the Arab homeland's banner remains dignified, high and free.

Comrades, let U.S. imperialism, the fascist Zionist enemy, all the agents in the region and all those who are crawling on their bellies after the treasonous Camp David train, know that we, in revolutionary Syria, Syria's Al-Asad, shall continue without any hesitation to confront and challenge this dangerous conspiracy regardless of its magnitude or force. We are ready to fully shoulder our responsibilities because there is no hesitation about the possibilities of the future.

Let us put this on record. The U.S. aggressive banner shall not pass through our Arab region and the logic of warnings and threats, which Washington and the Zionist enemy are exercising in our region, is a logic which we categorically reject. Today's world is no longer an empty arena for Washington and the Arab homeland is no longer an easy arena for the United States and the Zionist enemy since they believe it to be because the forces of progress and freedom exist in the world and are capable of supporting the legitimate rights of the militant peoples. If Washington constitutes at present the most important base for aggression against the peoples, is the source of financing and the umbrella that protects this aggression, and is responsible for the tense international situation which heralds a destructive war that will threaten the world's security, particularly in our Arab region, the friendly Soviet Union constitutes today the most important guarantee of the march of freedom in the world at large.

To us, the issue of fraternal Lebanon is a national and pan-Arab issue at the same time. Lebanon is Syria and Syria is Lebanon in the same manner that Syria is Palestine and Palestine is Syria. We have a common security with Arab Lebanon. We have a common fate. We shall not permit it to become a passage or a post for the Arab nation's enemies. Lebanon will remain an indivisible part of the Arab homeland exercising its historic role on the cultural and pan-Arab level.

Press Editorials, Reaction

JN070755 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Press Review]

[Text] Today's newspapers devote their editorials and banner headlines to two extremely important events in the history of our Arab nation and its just and legitimate struggle: The assassination of Egyptian ruler Anwar as-Sadat by the free people of Egypt; and our people's celebrations on the eighth anniversary of the glorious October liberation war, during which our valiant armed forces recorded brilliant epics in the history of the Arab-Zionist struggle.

On the first event, TISHRIN publishes the following headlines: The Traitor Fell and Egypt Remained Lofty; The Heroes of the Crossing Took Vengeance on the Traitor Who Betrayed October; As-Sadat's Death Confirmed the Inevitable End of the Camp David Course; Wide-Scale Arab Satisfaction and Zionist Apprehension Over As-Sadat's Death; U.S. Troops in Area Placed in State of Alert.

Under the headline "The October Revenge," TISHRIN says: On the glorious October liberation war, the man who had betrayed the blood, sacrifices and victories of October and who had sold out all these for a handful of silver and for humiliation and disgrace was liquidated. The liquidation of Anwar as-Sadat on the October war anniversary could be a coincidence, but that is even better. However, the fact that the liquidation was carried out by the Egyptian Army, the hero of the crossing which made great sacrifices in Palestine, shows revenge against the man who caused humiliation and disgrace to Egypt and the Egyptian Army by accepting subservience to U.S. imperialism, submitting to Israel and signing the Camp David accords and the capitulatory peace treaty.

During his 4-year treasonous march, As-Sadat failed to present one single proof that he could implement his promises to justify his agency to the United States and capitulation vis-a-vis Israel. As-Sadat conceded Egyptian sovereignty, liberation of the land and Palestinian rights in return for his cooperation with Israel and liquidation of the Palestinian issue. As-Sadat also liquidated the progressive achievements of 'Abd an-Nasir and opened Egypt's doors wide for the imperialist-Zionist economic invasion. He also transformed democracy into detention camps, prisons, confiscation of freedoms, closure of papers and incitement of sectarian sedition.

Throughout this shameful march, As-Sadat gained only humiliation and insults for his ceaseless concessions. The fact which has been established throughout this march is that the U.S. road leads only to giving up the national and pan-Arab rights and to the loss of the national will. The U.S. road has deprived Egypt of its Arab and international position and changed its land into bases for the U.S. forces of aggression and to a demilitarized land facing massive Israeli troops. The U.S. road forced As-Sadat to concede the Palestinian issue, the pan-Arab issue, and to play the role of a serf to U.S. imperialism in the Arab homeland, Africa and Afghanistan.

As-Sadat's life was terminated for betraying the Palestinian issue just as was the lives of those who bargained over the Palestinian issue. Egypt's national, pan-Arab and security interests are interlinked with the Palestinian issue.

With the departure of As-Sadat -- regardless of who immediately follows him under U.S. supervision -- and Reagan's close concern, the National Security Council meetings in the White House and the declaration of the state of alert of U.S. troops in the Middle East have made it very clear to us that the departure of As-Sadat means the departure of a trend in the Arab arena. This trend called for solving the pan-Arab issue under the U.S. umbrella and with the assistance of the Arab nation's enemies.

Those who thought they had wiped out the spirit of the October liberation war and its objectives and line find themselves forced to admit that the October option is still alive in the conscience and vigilance of the Egyptian Army and people. The fate of As-Sadat, who became a symbol of humiliation and subservience to the United States and of disgraceful capitulation before the Zionist invasion, is the fate of everyone who deserts the Arab ranks for the enemy ranks, who disregards the masses and who believes that the imperialists and Zionists can defend him.

As-Sadat has departed and Egypt remains. As-Sadat has joined the shah, Somoza and Batista and all the traitors. Egypt must return to its nation and to its leading role in the Arab arena alongside Syria and the Arab forces struggling to abort the imperialist-Zionist onslaught and to establish the strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. Every As-Sadat will depart and the peoples will remain.

He who believes that U.S. imperialism, which is losing its battle throughout the whole world, can defend him will be awakened by the masses' march toward freedom and progress. Washington and Tel Aviv must reconsider their calculations. The Arab homeland will never become a U.S. state, the Palestinian people will never become red Indians and the Arab countries will never become soldiers in the imperialist army. The Palestinian issue, as leader Hafiz al-Asad has said, will remain the central and principal issue of the Arab nation and will remain a pan-Arab commitment for all the Arabs.

Senator Orrin Hatch's expectations regarding grave consequences in the Middle East are sound, but the consequences will be for U.S. policy.

EGYPTIAN ENVOY ANNOUNCES AS-SADAT DEATH

TA061842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Egypt's ambassador to Israel, Sa'd Murtada, is now officially informing Israeli leaders of President as-Sadat's death. A few moments ago he spoke about As-Sadat with reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] [Murtada] Yes, I hope you understand how sorry, the big pain, the sorrow, the consternation I am suffering right now while listening officially for the first time to our vice president announcing the death of our great leader, the late Anwar as-Sadat. He was -- I do not need to tell you about him. You know him, you know his [word indistinct], you know his courage and you know his wisdom. I can only say that, while we loved him, individuals will disappear one day or the other. Truly it was a great shock to us to see President as-Sadat disappearing in such a sudden way and by the hands, upon the hands of some criminals, but the process he fought for will continue. I am sure that Vice President Husni Mubarak will carry on the torch and the process of peace will continue.

[Ben-'Ami] Have you been in contact with Israel's President Navon, or Prime Minister Begin, Mr Murtada?

[Murtada] President Navon has kindly inquired about it and asked me to inform him when the official news will be announced and I will do that right now. Also, I will thank Mr Begin for the telegram he sent. He thought that President as-Sadat didn't die, so I will inform him officially of the very sad news. [end recording]

BEGIN REACTS TO AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

TA061816 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1810 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin reacts to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's assassination, in front of the prime minister's residence in Jerusalem -- live]

[Text] President as-Sadat fell victim to a criminal assassination attempt. The Israeli people share in the mourning of the Egyptian people. We send our deep condolences to Mrs as-Sadat and all the members of the family.

President as-Sadat was killed by the enemies of peace. His decision to come to Jerusalem and the welcome granted to him by the Israeli people, the Knesset and the government will be remembered as one of the greatest events of our times. President as-Sadat did not take notice of expressions of derogation and hostility and continued with his efforts to cancel the state of war with Israel and to make peace with our people. This was a hard path. U.S. President Mr Carter, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat and I, as the Israeli Prime Minister, and our friends were determined to make our best efforts to achieve the sublime goal of establishing peace in our region. The days of Camp David are unforgettable just as are the days when the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister signed the peace treaty between our two countries while the U.S. President added his signature as witness to this historic event. Millions of peace-seeking people throughout the world were elated. During our numerous meetings we established a personal freindship.

Today I did not lose a partner to the peace process but also a friend. My wife and myself send our heartfelt feelings to Mrs as-Sadat and to the entire grieving family. May God console them in their grief. We hope that the peace process, in spite of the cruel act perpetrated by its enemies, will continue just as President as-Sadat would have liked with all his heart.

May Not Attend Funeral

TA070927 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0858 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Report by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Excerpt] With respect to the prime minister's trip to Cairo: It is still not definite that he will be going. Already yesterday evening the prime minister expressed his desire to attend President as-Sadat's funeral, but the Egyptians have said that they are still discussing the composition of the delegations that will attend the funeral, and they have hinted that there are security problems in safeguarding the delegations.

The prime minister expressed his desire, the Cabinet approved his trip to Cairo, but it is still not clear whether he will in fact attend President as-Sadat's funeral. This will depend on what the Egyptians decide regarding funeral arrangements. They may say that the funeral will be exclusively internal and that no heads of state will attend. This we will know within 24 hours.

JERUSALEM ARABIC: NAVON MOURNS AS-SADAT

JN062141 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 2040 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] President Yitzhaq Navon, who met the late President as-Sadat, addressed the following speech from the main office of the Israeli head of state:

[Begin recording] I admit that I find it very difficult to talk about As-Sadat in the past tense. Since his historic visit to Jerusalem, As-Sadat has occupied an integral part of our lives. We developed strong and cordial personal relations through our repeated meetings.

As-Sadat was a unique character and a highly-respected leader. From our side, As-Sadat will always be mentioned as the first Arab president to destroy the three barriers that were set up during the Khartoum summit conference, namely: No talks with Israel, no recognition of Israel and no reconciliation [sulh] with Israel. As-Sadat talked with us, recognized us and had a peace agreement with us.

We used to see him bravely and firmly facing those who opposed the peace process. As-Sadat frequently stressed to his people that he was determined to continue on this path.

During my last visit to Egypt about a year ago, I met with Vice President Husni Mubarak, deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Sufi Abu Talib and many other official figures like Mustafa Hasan, Mustafa Khalil and Taha Zaki who all confirmed their support for As-Sadat's policy of peace with Israel. They even considered that as a great profit for Egypt's higher interests.

As I assume that these figures will continue to lead Egypt, I am certain that they will continue to adhere to the peace process because the basic motives that led them to seek peace have not vanished and have not changed with the death of As-Sadat.

We have not had peace with a singular man no matter how great he was. We have peace with the Egyptian people who have frequently and repeatedly voiced their support for peace.

We in Israel must continue this peace process and try hard to accomplish the positive conclusion of this process.

Egypt has lost a great leader who dedicated his life for its welfare and prosperity.

We share with the noble Egyptian people their deep grief at this sad tragic hour. On behalf of my wife and in my own name I convey heartfelt condolences to the respected Mrs Jihan as-Sadat and to all members of the grieving family.

I pray to the almighty Lord to grant them patience and comfort. [end recording]

KNESSET'S REACTION TO AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION

Rabin: Reagan Responsible

TA061713 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] MK Yitzhak Rabin has said that he holds U.S. President Ronald Reagan responsible for the attack on President as-Sadat. MK Rabin said that just as President Carter is to blame for the toppling of the shah's regime, so has President Reagan caused the deterioration in President as-Sadat's status because, as a matter of fact, he abandoned the Camp David accords. Reagan suspended [as heard] the autonomy talks and put all its weight on Saudi Arabia. MK Rabin was speaking to our correspondent Amnon Nadav.

Dayan on Peace Process

TA062000 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Former Israeli Foreign Minister MK Moshe Dayan interviewed by Ya'akov Ahime'ir at the television studios in Tel Aviv -- live]

[Text] [Question] Mr Moshe Dayan, how will As-Sadat's death influence the ongoing peace process with Egypt?

[Answer] In principle, the peace treaty was signed by countries rather than by people, personalities or leaders. If Egypt -- Husni Mubarak and the Parliament -- states that it adheres to the peace process and will fulfill it, it would seem that As-Sadat's murder should not upset this process. However, we cannot ignore two points: First, As-Sadat's special status. He was not merely a head of state; at all times until the last few days, he had to struggle -- not only with other Arab countries but also in Egypt itself -- in order to fulfill the peace treaty. The question then is: To what degree will the person replacing him have the same strength, ability and determination to struggle and adhere to it. From time to time we have noticed the differences in the styles of Butrus Ghali and the late As-Sadat. Secondly, the very fact of the assassination attempt and its success may provoke a chain reaction. This should not be made light of, this successful assassination attempt. I would not say that this will cause a military revolution. However, a civilian revolution or change in the civilian moods in Egypt -- which existed earlier -- may erupt.

Well, I want to make it as clear as possible -- I am here stating my personal opinion: Israel must adhere to the peace process so long as official Egypt -- the new president, the parliamentary institutions, fulfills the peace process -- we should not withdraw from it. However, we must meticulously and carefully examine the new situation: Who composes the new Egypt and what is the strength of the new president regarding the peace process.

[Question] Another question, Mr Dayan. How do you assess the possible leadership of Vice President Husni Mubarak and his attitude toward Israel if he, as it appears, is made the next Egyptian president?

[Answer] I do not know him that well personally to make a personal assessment about his attitude. However, from his statements in the past and if he indeed is elected president and because of Egypt's relations with the United States -- these complex components must be taken into account -- a revolution is not feasible in Egypt without abandoning the United States and turning to the Soviet Union. Mubarak is a military man and his relations with the United States -- and if the United States, and I emphasize this, if the United States does the best it can to fulfill the peace treaty, Mubarak will personally, as witnessed in his remarks here [alluding to Mubarak's statement announcing As-Sadat's death] be inclined and willing to fulfill it. The question is whether he will enjoy the same strength As-Sadat had.

Peres: Loved Great Decisions

TA061851 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres interviewed by correspondent on party affairs Amnon Nadav -- live]

[Text] [Question] ME Peres, what is your reaction to the announcement about Egyptian President as-Sadat's death?

[Answer] First of all, a reaction of sorrow and astonishment. It is hard to conceive that peace would have arrived in the Middle East without his resolve, courage and his being great enough to make great decisions. He invested a great deal of time in making strategic decisions, he loved great decisions and, ultimately, he made them and carried them out. He really changed the process of Arab policy after 30 years of hostility, full of blood. I also believe that his decision was a long-term one. He himself was very moved by the reaction to his decision in the direction of peace. I remember how he described to me the way the people of Egypt greeted him upon his return from Jerusalem. He said: Mothers and children cannot pretend. When I saw mothers and children in the streets greeting me with such emotion I knew that I was achieving a deep and true desire of the people.

He was a very special man, different from all his predecessors in Egypt, different from all the Arab leaders and rulers in the region currently heading the Arab countries. He thought that by means of his latest decision he was raising in Egypt -- as he phrased it -- a new civilization, a civilization of peace. He was aware of the historic value of his deed. In my talks with him, I gained the impression that his visit to Jerusalem would be considered, in his opinion, as one of the central historic events, not only in this century but also in the whole 7,000 years of recorded history of the Middle East. I believe that this is a loss to the entire world, after all, we are not only citizens of this country. We also belong to an epoch and to the world at large. From this point of view, the current leadership has lost a very special man. This is a grave loss to the Middle East, this is a great loss to peace. I believe that we sincerely share in the grief of his family, his people and all the peace-seeking people in our region and the entire world.

[Question] Mr Peres, as of now Husni Mubarak is the acting Egyptian president. Along with your meetings with As-Sadat, you also held talks with Mubarak. In your opinion, will the peace process continue under Mubarak's presidency?

[Answer] Of course, it is very difficult to ascertain what has happened in Egypt. However the impression from the reports in our possession is that a military coup d'etat did not occur in Egypt. In Egypt, there was an assassination attempt against the president. That is to say, this does not constitute a change of government or policy. As-Sadat himself told me that he had designated Husni Mubarak to replace him. In our very lengthy talk in Vienna, he explained to me that he believed Mubarak is as sincere as he is in his desire for peace. He told me that he keeps him on top of things so that the man that replaces him will also continue with his policy. With Mubarak himself, I had a rather lengthy talk during my visit in Egypt, some time after his public proposals on the Palestinian issue were interpreted here as a deviation from As-Sadat's avowed policy. He was surprised when I told him that this was a deviation or looked like a deviation from As-Sadat's policy. Mubarak told me that he was indeed prepared to amend this if such an impression had been created. Indeed, in a joint news conference we held he tried to explain to journalists that he actually favors the same direction and the same intentions held by President as-Sadat. He was very loyal to As-Sadat, both personally and politically. Since this was not a coup d'etat, it should be assumed that he will continue with the policy formulated by President as-Sadat.

CONTINUATION OF PEACE PROCESS FORESEEN

POST 'Source'

TA070618 Jerusalem POST in English 7 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by diplomatic correspondent David Landau]

[Excerpts] Israel will continue with its part of the peace process undeterred by the death of President As-Sadat, a source close to Premier Begin asserted last night.

The source said this resolve was the intended significance of the premier's statement, issued yesterday evening that: "We hope that the peace process, despite the cruel act of its enemies, will continue -- as we know President as-Sadat would wish with all his heart."

Ghali Interview

TA070938 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Telephone interview with Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali during the evening of 6 Oct -- interviewer's name not given]

[Text] "The people of Israel have no cause for concern regarding the future of the peace agreement. What As-Sadat accomplished also binds Egypt after the president's death. Egypt will continue to be the president's plans. Even after his death, we shall follow the path he laid out." This was stated yesterday evening to YEDI'OT AHARONOT by Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, in a telephone conversation from Cairo.

Ghali added: "Between Egypt and Israel everything will go on as before, there will be no change. The best proof of this lies in the remarks of Vice President Mubarak, who spelled out Egypt's aim of continuing with the peace process in his official announcement of President as-Sadat's death. What As-Sadat accomplished also binds Egypt today. There will be no change in the Egyptian position, and the people of Israel have no cause for concern. This is a bad day for Egypt."

Minister Ghali termed the peace process a "message" that President as-Sadat left to the Egyptian people. He said: "Egypt will continue to strive to implement the plans of the late president. We shall continue on As-Sadat's path and we have no second thoughts about changing the policy he formed and cultivated."

Ministers: 'New Era'

TA071016 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] At today's extraordinary meeting the Cabinet did not hold a discussion on future relations with Egypt but heard an initial report on the situation in our region by the head of the Intelligence Branch, Maj Gen Yehoshu'a Sagi. Cabinet members who emerged from the session told our correspondent that Israel will adhere to the peace treaty with Egypt. In the near future, they said, a reexamination of relations between the two countries will be required, and this is to be done at the highest level, in a meeting between the prime minister and the new president of Egypt. Some ministers said: This is a new era in our relations with Egypt.

CABINET MEETS; BEGIN MESSAGES TO EGYPT'S LEADERS

TA070921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0841 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Here is correspondent Arye Golan reporting on the ending of the special Cabinet session.

[Golan -- live] The special Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago and Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or delivered the following communique:

[Begin Na'or recording] The Cabinet met today for an extraordinary session. At the beginning of the meeting the Cabinet stood to honor the memory of the late Minister Hayim Landau, who had been head of the Irgun Tzeva'i Le'umi Headquarters. The prime minister eulogized the late Minister Landau, who devoted his entire life to Israel's revival and served the state in the Knesset as well as in the Cabinet most faithfully and loyally.

The Cabinet stood in honor of President as-Sadat. The prime minister recalled President as-Sadat's moral testament, which was reflected in his words: No more war, may peace always reign between Egypt and Israel. The prime minister expressed hope that the peace process would continue.

The Cabinet decided that the prime minister will represent the State of Israel at the funeral of President as-Sadat in Egypt. In the prime minister's absence from Israel, his duties will be undertaken by Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich.

The prime minister sent a personal message of condolences on behalf of Mrs Begin and himself to Mrs Jihan as-Sadat. The prime minister sent the following telegrams to Egypt: A message to Vice President Husni Mubarak, which says: In the name of the government and the nation of Israel I am expressing to you, to your government and to the Egyptian people our profound condolences on the death of President as-Sadat at the hands of plotters and enemies of peace. We are confident that President as-Sadat's peace legacy will continue. He said: No more war, may the peace reign forever; this is the sacred duty that we have to maintain. May God console you, your colleagues and the Egyptian nation in your sorrow. Would that you overcome all the difficulties on the road toward securing the future.

A message was sent to the President of the Parliament and Egypt's acting president: In the name of the government and Israel's people, please receive our profound condolences on the death of President as-Sadat, who fell victim to a criminal murder. We believe that the peace-seeking Egyptian nation will continue the efforts toward strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between our peoples and toward the achievement of peace in our region. We are sharing in your sorrow; may God almighty console the entire Egyptian nation, which lost its distinguished president. [end recording]

AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT SASON REPORTED SAFE

TA061228 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] It has been reported from Israel's Embassy in Egypt that Ambassador Moshe Sason and his party are well. They were sitting in the grandstand when fire was opened [during the Cairo military parade].

OFFICIALS PRIVATELY WORRIED ABOUT PEACE, MUBARAK

TA070644 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 p1

[Report by Mati Golan]

[Excerpt] Speaking in reserved tones, political circles said yesterday that it looked as though Vice President Mubarak would succeed As-Sadat. If this turned out to be the case, these circles added, there was room to expect a continuation of the peace process. At the same time, there were those who thought that Mubarak's commitment to the peace treaty was less than As-Sadat's, and that this was liable to find expression already in the near future on subjects relating to normalization and the autonomy talks.

The report of As-Sadat's death stunned government circles in Jerusalem and left them deeply concerned. Despite confidence shown by official spokesmen in public pronouncements about the continuation of the peace process, in private talks this confidence was far more qualified. The fact that the date for the final withdrawal from Sinai is so close does not make Israel's situation any easier, several government officials said. It would have been more convenient for Israel if it were to have a longer time to see which way the wind was blowing in Egypt before completing the withdrawal.

EDITORIALS ON AS-SADAT POLICY, ASSASSINATION

TA070804 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0440 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Review of Morning Press Editorials]

[Text] The Jerusalem POST says from now on the 6th of October will be associated with two critical events in Middle East history, the launching of war and the assassination, by his own people, of the author of that war turned peacemaker. Anwar as-Sadat, a great man and a martyr to peace has fallen. May all true friends of peace honor him by devoting themselves to peace.

HA'ARETZ writes that by his dramatic flight to Jerusalem, President as-Sadat proved he estimated correctly the scope of the psychological problem engendered by Arab hostility in the long years of the past, a problem he himself had ignored until then. How he came to recognize that Egypt must make peace with Israel is not clear in his autobiography and in his numerous interviews after his journey to Jerusalem and the signing of the peace treaty with Israel. He said once that a man who does not learn to change and is unable to change his views, will never manage to change reality. He was the son of poor parents, born in a small village in the delta valley. His mental structure contained not only something of a shrewd farmer but also of a religious believer with a great, clever design in his mind and a dream.

DAVAR maintains the fact that the first Arab leader who signed a peace treaty with Israel was murdered, will now cast its shadow on the entire Middle East, and must depress every Israeli too. All Israel's political fools who are quick to jump and envy, as the paper puts it, the joyful demonstrations in Libya, apparently do not understand that the bullets that killed President as-Sadat were meant to hit, and perhaps also did, Israel's security and future. Egypt's ability to approach Israel and maintain the peace process in its full spirit has been weakened, at least in the meantime. It is to be doubted whether the territories they hope to gain in Siani have indeed been salvaged. President as-Sadat fell victim on the altar of peace. It should be hoped that the peace will not fall victim to this criminal murder.

HATZOFE writes that Israel shares the pain and sorrow President as-Sadat's assassination awakened in the world at large. The paper adds it seems that even the peace process carries dangers to the bearers of its flag. This, however, must not deter us from continuing the efforts for peace, including a joint endeavour on the part of all peace-seekers to exterminate terrorism. President as-Sadat, who recently was showing leniency toward the PLO, a terror organization which became the archparent of world terrorism, fell victim to a terrorist bullet which was fired by terror's envoys. Also the date on which he was assassinated has something of the symbolic in it. He was murdered on the 6th of October, the day of the outbreak of the Yom Kippur War, which had no justification whatever, a day he wanted to be recorded as a holiday in the history of the Egyptian people, a day which, according to him, would return to his people their national pride. On that day both Egypt's pride and greatness was hit.

'AL HAMISHMAR says the bullets which ended President as-Sadat's life were directed not only against As-Sadat, the nation's leader, but perhaps chiefly against As-Sadat, the architect of peace between Egypt and Israel. President as-Sadat himself said in the past that the matter of peace was something treasured by both peoples and was not dependent on one or another leader. We must not, of course, dismiss our concern and apprehension over developments that will not be conforming to our expectations. Israel must be ready for every development for the sake of its security and existence. Our hope at this tragic moment however is that President as-Sadat's appeal of no more war will prove to be valid after his passing.

HAMODI'A writes that regardless of all the heartfelt doubts, Israel will have no choice but continue the process which will eventually rob it of the strategic advantage it has maintained for some 15 years. As-Sadat's successors will certainly not want to give Israel any excuse to delay the process. If there had been pressures on Israel to strengthen President as-Sadat by gestures so that he could better confront his opposers in the Arab world, then these pressures will now increase even more. The chief patron of the peace treaty, the United States, will intensify its commitment to Egypt, and Israel will be requested to pay a large portion of the price. President as-Sadat fell victim to the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country. Only the future will tell whether or not the peace treaty will be a victim of his death.

IDF READY FOR ANYTHING AFTER AS-SADAT'S DEATH

TA070704 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by military correspondent]

[Text] The IDF is following the dramatic events that took place in Egypt, and will follow those to be expected in the future, in the wake of As-Sadat's death, and is ready for any possibility of Egyptian military activity.

The IDF is now engaged in the process of withdrawing from Sinai and particularly from the airfields. However, the withdrawal process has been planned so that the status quo ante can be restored even in the midst of the withdrawal. The principle in the evacuation of the Sinai military bases is that forces can be moved even though part of the army is in a state of flux and has not yet established itself in the new bases, although it has already left the old base.

The deployment of the IDF took into account the possibility that Egypt was liable to become a confrontation state once again.

The evacuation of Sinai is now in its final stage with a view to handing over the final section next April. While there is, naturally, no way of knowing what the future holds in store, the IDF has an answer to all eventualities, whether it be the cessation of the peace process on the wake of As-Sadat's death or whether everything remains as it was.

OPPOSITION WITHIN EGYPTIAN ARMY REVEALED

Eytan a 'Prophet'

TA070654 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 p 9

[Commentary by Ze'ev Schiff: "The Army Surprised As-Sadat"]

[Excerpts] The chief of staff, Lt Gen Rafa'el Eytan was a prophet without knowing it when, several weeks ago, he expressed his concern about jolts that Egypt was liable to experience because of the growing strength of the internal opposition there. But the chief of staff knew from his own sources that, while As-Sadat's regime appeared to be stable, this did not mean that the danger to the Egyptian president's life was small. To the contrary: The view that took shape in Israel was that the extensive arrests and the blow to the Muslim extremist circles had actually increased the likelihood of an attempt on As-Sadat's life. Egypt took the Israeli chief of staff's remarks as being intended to hint that As-Sadat's regime was unstable. In order to smooth things over, the chief of staff had to come out with an official statement terming the Egyptian regime as very stable.

The attack during the military parade shows that the "surgery" performed by the Egyptian security services was far from solving the problem. The 1,536 detainees did not remove the danger. What is worrisome is not necessarily the fact that the Egyptian security services did not manage to round up all the suspect elements, it is the fact that the attack was planned within the army and carried out by a group of soldiers.

The view that had until now prevailed among Israeli and foreign circles that are supposed to be well-versed in what is happening in Egypt, was that the army and the security services were aligned like two united blocs behind As-Sadat and his regime. The opposition was sought outside the army and outside the various security services. As long as the regime enjoyed the support of the army and of the security services, the argument ran, there was no danger of a revolution in Egypt. This view still holds even after the assassination, but it is clear that the opposition pestilence has also penetrated the armed forces. This may be no more than influence at a low level, among the troops, but however few they may be, the fact that they dared to attack As-Sadat and his entourage in the midst of a military parade shows that there is an opposition fissure in the Egyptian Army. At this time the breadth and depth of that fissure is unknown, but of its existence there can be no doubt. This will adversely affect the army's prestige, and will certainly increase the regime's tendency to rely on the internal security services and several of their departments.

Paper on Army 'Purge'

TA070903 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 7 Oct 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Granot']

[Excerpts] A large-scale purge is now underway in the Egyptian Army with aim of pinpointing the extremist opposition elements that succeeded in infiltrating its ranks. The purge began a few hours after As-Sadat's murder at the hands of a group of assassins during a military parade in Cairo.

This move, observers say, is part of a firm overall policy that President-Designate Husni Mubarak will implement against opponents of the regime, particularly among extremist Muslim groups. The prevailing view at this juncture is that individual cells of religious underground movements infiltrated the army with the aim of toppling the regime in Egypt. The Egyptian Army as a whole continues to show loyalty to the regime and to the successors of Anwar as-Sadat.

It bears stressing that the ability of the regime, under Vice President Mubarak's leadership, to act against extremist opposition elements has increased in the wake of the decision to declare a year-long state of emergency in Egypt effective yesterday evening.

According to foreign sources, Israel warned President as-Sadat that "Libyan agents" had infiltrated the ranks of the armed forces and were plotting to assassinate him. One of the prevailing beliefs is that one of the extremist Islamic groups, which was hurt by the blow As-Sadat recently dealt to the opposition in Egypt, committed the murder. It is not to be ruled out that they had financial and other assistance from the Arab Rejection Front and from Egyptian exiles.

COMMENTARIES ON MISSILE BOAT, SAUDI REACTION

Sharon Statement

TA061510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] In a memorial ceremony for paratroopers fallen in war, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon today said that we are a small and isolated people in a region prone to shocks. Today it happened in Egypt and we regret it. Israel will not be deterred from standing up to terror from Lebanon, against sophisticated equipment in the hands of Arab countries and the threat Saudi Arabia posed to a missile boat crew. Elaborating on this topic, Sharon said that the navy boat and crew were not rescued due to the generosity of the Saudis but because of our alertness and ability. The defense minister emphasized that we had warned Saudi Arabia that it should not dare harm our people who had been stranded near their coast.

Government Handling Rapped

TA061340 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Oct 81 p 5

[Commentary by Gid'on Tzur: "On a Reef Off the Saudi Coast"]

[Text] The Israeli missile boat was quietly pulled off a reef on the Saudi coast. But the Israeli silence after the rescue operation has led us aground politically in Washington.

An IDF commission of inquiry is now investigating the circumstances of the technical fault that led the missile boat to stray to the Saudi coast -- but the technical fault was followed by a political fault: Instead of Israel immediately announcing that the boat had been retrieved and brought to safe harbor, someone thought that this kind of news item could be kept secret, and blocked its publication. As a result of the prevention of a factual report's being made public, the first report to become public was a tendentious one, issued by those who seek to demonstrate -- precisely at this juncture -- that the Saudis are amenable to dialogue, even on issues relating to Israel.

Had the report been made public as soon as the boat had reached its destination, there would have been no place for the dramatic NBC report on the Saudis' consent to the boat's extrication. Had the report first been made public by Israel, there would have been no place for it to be leaked by Washington or for its timing -- on the day the administration was recruiting the entire American political establishment, all those who have been in power, in order to overcome congressional opposition to the AWACS deal.

ALGERIAALGIERS CARRIES ASH-SHADHLI APPEAL TO EGYPT

LD061942 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Appeal by Lt Gen Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, secretary general of the Egyptian National Front, to the Egyptian people -- recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Noble Egyptian people, As-Sadat betrayed Egypt and the Arab cause, and entered into alliance with Zionism and imperialism against the Arab nation. The action taken today by certain men of the armed forces to eliminate As-Sadat was an inevitable consequence in the confrontation of the regime of treason.

The severe measures As-Sadat took against his political opponents must be met by counterviolence. As-Sadat closed in our face all the doors through which we could have freely expressed our views. We had no alternative but to use violence. I ask all the free Egyptian people and the army and the police that everyone should perform that which loyalty to his religion dictates, and that which loyalty to his homeland and Arabism dictates, to bring down this agent and traitorous regime. May God grant you success and guide your steps. If God grants you support, then no one can defeat you. Peace and the blessings of God be upon you.

POLICE RECOVER MOSQUE SEIZED BY 'FANATICS'

LD051922 Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 5 Oct 81

[Text] After Iran and Egypt, the wave of Muslim fundamentalism now seems to be reaching Algeria, where there were some violent incidents last week at La Gouatte between police and a number of religious fanatics. The latter forcibly seized a mosque after expelling the imam, and the police tried to dislodge them. The clash left one dead and several wounded. Is this the sign of an Islamic awakening in Algeria? Here is a report from the AFP correspondent in Algiers:

The event seems to be one of exploiting the religious sentiments of part of the population of La Gouatte for mercenary ends. This, at least, is the official Algerian explanation for the disturbance last week. A group of fundamentalists drove the imam out of his mosque and took it over. The violent scenes that accompanied the forcible evacuation of the mosque showed the determination of the occupants, who seem to enjoy the support of some of the population. The presence of a representative of the Supreme Islamic Council, an official body, seems to show that this was not a mere isolated incident but more likely a sign of a real religious problem. It is the first attempt by Algerian authorities to stem the growth of certain trends in groups who want to appoint their own imams and ignore those designated by the government.

BENDJEDID, SPANISH CP LEADER SIGN AGREEMENT

LD061720 Algiers APS in English 1008 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Annaba (Algiers), 6 Oct (APS) -- President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic, secretary general of FLN Party, received Monday in Annaba (some 650 kms east of Algiers), Mr Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party.

The Spanish delegation was in Algiers on a friendly and work visit at the invitation of FLN Party. In this connection, a protocol agreement was signed between the two parties.

The agreement bears reinforcement of relations between the two parties and consolidation of their solidarity.

The document was signed by Mr Abd al-Hamid Mehri, Central Committee member, chairman of the Information, Culture and Formation Party Commission of the Algerian side and by Mr Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party on the Spanish side.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI'S STATEMENT TO EGYPTIAN PEOPLE

LD062312 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Statement by Libyan leader Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi addressed to the Egyptian people on 6 October; delivered in Sabhah -- live or recorded]

[Text] Oh great Egyptian people, oh Egyptian Arab people, oh fraternal Egyptian people: I allow myself to address you from the historic town of Sabhah because I see it as my duty to our fraternal Egyptian people to congratulate them on this day, to congratulate them on the daring action carried out by a group of their devoted sons in the armed forces. This action was an execution of the sentence passed on 19 November 1979 by the Arab People's Court of death by shooting for high treason against the Arab nation.

This sentence was ridiculed by As-Sadat and was regarded as not being backed by the will of the Arab people to carry it out. But here it is confirmed now to the world and to As-Sadat in the final moments of his ominous and predestined end. The sentence was passed by the Arab People's Court -- a court not controlled by As-Sadat or any government. It was set up by the Arab people at the Arab people's general congress, the will of the Arab nation.

As-Sadat used to laugh about that day and ridicule the prosecution, the lawyers and the judges who passed sentence on him, and he used to laugh loudly. This is the fate of one who scorned the will of the nation and its ability to punish those who rebel against it. This daring action has taken Egypt out of the dock in which the Arab nation placed the people of Egypt after they were accused of cowardice, submissiveness, capitulation to As-Sadat, to the Israeli enemy, to America. This daring action this morning took Egypt out of the dock of cowardice and submissiveness. This action has brought honor to the Arab nation and has honored above all the Egyptian people. It has erased the shame, submissiveness and capitulation from the brow of every Egyptian. It has honored every Egyptian.

We feel in these hours that the souls of the thousands of martyrs who fell against the Israelis for the liberation of Palestine are hovering today in salute to the Egyptian people and their courageous sons.

The sound of the bullets which resounded firmly and courageously in the face of As-Sadat this morning was in fact saying this is the punishment of those who betray the Arab nation; this is the punishment of those who betray the martyrs -- the people of Egypt -- throughout the historic battles which they waged for the sake of the Arab nation against the Israeli enemy. This is the punishment of the one who insulted Egyptian dignity, insulted Egyptian nationalism. It was also saying that this is the punishment of one who has betrayed the path of 'Abd an-Nasir. This is the punishment for humiliating the great man, the man who made the contemporary history of the Arab nation -- Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. The sound of the gunfire was saying: This is the punishment for the one who attacked Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's base in Iobrule and a revenge for Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. This is the punishment of the one who made blood run among the brothers, the loved ones, the Egyptians and the Libyans.

I told you on that day in 1977 -- 1 September -- that the one who committed the crime -- the crime of the war between the Libyan and the Egyptian brothers, must be executed. Thus, the sentence has been carried out. On that day, 1 September 1977, As-Sadat scoffed at this sentence which I passed on him, and at the order which I issued to the Egyptian people and the Egyptian Army inciting them against him. He used to say it was mere prattle.

It is now clear who was ploughing the seas. We thank those who carried out these orders and I greet them, their families and through them the great Egyptian people. On this day treason was buried with As-Sadat; capitulation to the Israelis was buried with As-Sadat; As-Sadat's hatred of the Arab nation was buried; and sectarian sedition between the brothers, the Copts and Muslims in Egypt, was buried today with As-Sadat.

Today we expect Shinudah to return, to emerge from the prison and the torture in which As-Sadat placed him and to return to perform his religious role in the service of God and Christ. Today we expect the release of thousands of prisoners. Muslims and Christians, their return to the mosques to make them flourish, or their return to churches so that the name of God is mentioned in them. Today we expect the release of caravans of Nasirites whom As-Sadat sent to prison since the death of 'Abd an-Nasir. We await their return today. Today we await the return of the expelled among the free sons of Egypt, led by Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, the real hero of the crossing, the brave soldier who led the Egyptian Army with Libyan equipment supplied to you by your Libyan people on that historic day when you crossed with boats and self-propelled guns -- Libyan boats and guns, Libyan equipment, with which the Egyptian Army crossed, led by Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, and not As-Sadat.

The hero of the crossing is Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, Egyptian chief of staff at the time. His reward was exile, expulsion. I await tomorrow, 7 October, or the day after tomorrow, or within the next few days, the return of Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli to the ranks of the Egyptian Army to lead the Egyptian Army in other honorable battles toward the victory of the Arab nation against Zionism and colonialism.

This great deed that the sons of Egypt in the armed forces performed this morning has historic significance, which will be recorded in history with letters of light and fire. It has restored dignity to the memory of 'Abd an-Nasir. It has restored dignity to the Egyptian people and to the convoys of martyrs of Sinai who fought against Israel.

A number of volleys were directed intentionally this morning at As-Sadat as a punishment for the hand which signed the traitorous stable David agreement, a punishment for the hand which shook the hand of murders Sharon, Moshe Dayan and the terrorist Begin. These volleys were intentionally directed against the right hand of As-Sadat, in addition to those directed to his heart and his head and which killed him instantly.

We knew of all these details from this morning. The volleys which were directed at As-Sadat's right hand have a great historic significance: After this day, whoever dares sign an agreement of capitulation with the enemy, in Egypt or elsewhere the Arab nation will be laying in wait for him. The Egyptian people will be in wait for anyone who follows As-Sadat's path.

The Egyptian people are turning a deaf ear to what is said today over Egyptian radio. Nobody can follow on the path of As-Sadat. This is because his end will be the end of anyone who follows the path of treason and treachery -- the end of King Abdallah, Wasfi al-Tall and As-Sadat, the path of treason. This is their end.

Egyptian people, fraternal Egyptian people, the talk you hear today over Egyptian radio is nothing but talk of courtesy and words dictated by circumstances only; it is far from the truth. The truth is that there is nobody in Egypt who can shoulder responsibility for pan-Arab betrayal of the Arab nation, the Egyptian people and the Egyptian martyrs. Certain death will be the fate of anyone who follows As-Sadat's path as of today, 7 October, this glorious day in the history of Egypt and the Arab nation. On this day, treason has fallen with Egyptian bullets. The death of this traitor was not a natural one. It was also not the result of an outside plot.

We challenge anyone to follow the path of As-Sadat. We challenge anyone who wishes to continue capitulation to the enemy. We challenge anyone who wishes to pray under the banners of the Israeli flag in Jerusalem. Today we challenge anyone who wants to continue the march of capitulation, which As-Sadat called the march of peace. We challenge those who still anxiously look forward to welcoming Israeli trade unionists in Egypt or their American masters [word indistinct] the crusaders, the enemies of Egypt, the enemies of the Arabs and the enemies of Islam. [Tripoli JANA in English at 0840 GMT on 7 October carries the "full text" of the statement which renders the foregoing sentence as: We challenge those who are still shouldering the responsibility of receiving the Israeli terrorists and their masters, the American imperialist crusaders, the enemies of Egypt, the Arabs and Islam.

Either out of fear or out of patriotism, after this day, 6 October, after this bold punishment that was meted out before the world and which was relayed by the radio and television and before the very eyes of the world news agency correspondents and representatives of the foreign countries -- this punishment and this carrying out of the sentence of death for treason -- we challenge anyone to march on the road of As-Sadat after this day.

We advise our brother Egyptians who are now assuming responsibility to return to the fold of the Arab nation and to avoid As-Sadat's road because it is a road which holds death for them one by one.

We have said this before. As-Sadat scoffed at it but it has now been proven to be true. We say this today -- anyone of you who scoffs at our talk today will cry tomorrow. We thank God who made all our talk come true and did not make liars out of us but who has ended all that As-Sadat has done.

I want and on my own responsibility and we will -- after contacting my brother leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front -- place the capabilities of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at the disposal of Egypt as of today so that it can save itself from the abyss of treason and economic collapse and attachment to America and capitulation to Israel. Beginning tomorrow, 7 October, we will place all the resources of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front at the disposal of the Egyptian people.

I also assume responsibility for deciding to make the border between Libya and Egypt an area of fraternity and unity, and even to withdraw military patrols from that area. Beginning tomorrow, whatever the Egyptian Army in the Western Sahara asks for, it will be given it from Tobruk. Beginning tomorrow, the Egyptian Army and the Libyan Army will be one army in the area of Tobruk and Al-Sallum. Beginning tomorrow, the Libyans will welcome their Egyptian brothers across the land border which As-Sadat had closed in order to imprison the Egyptian people in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean and the high dam and the Libyan desert and in order to persecute them. Indeed, in the recent past, he persecuted them and in his last days, he placed thousands of innocent people in prisons. He wanted to isolate the Egyptian people in order to persecute them.

Now the big prison has been opened. The gates have been lifted and the borders have been opened. Beginning tomorrow, on my own responsibility, I have decided that the border between Egypt and Libya will become normal.

On our past, we will bury all the rancours brought about by As-Sadat. Today we bury them alongside As-Sadat. Hatred has been buried with As-Sadat. Treason has been buried with As-Sadat. Treachery and disloyalty have been buried with As-Sadat.

Today is a historic, decisive day in the annals of the Arab nation and Egypt. Today is a watershed separating the life of humiliation, treason and shame and the new life of dignity, of glory and strength.

With the end of this nightmare and the downfall of this idol, who embodied everything in his person, we expect the Egyptian Army, the Egyptian police and the Egyptian people to become the main security for Egypt and turn it into a family of the governed. The betrayal of and treachery against 'Abd an-Nasir, the history of Egypt, the martyrs of Egypt, the Arab nation, apostasy and agency -- we consider them all to have been buried today with As-Sadat and we believe a new era has begun.

Tomorrow we expect the Egyptian people, the Egyptian Army the Egyptian police, the students, the workers and farmers to assume authority -- the authority monopolized by As-Sadat, who considered himself the destiny of Egypt and monopolized the Army of Egypt.

Now that this nightmare has ended, Egypt will awake anew. It will emerge from the dark to the light. It expects tomorrow will see authority to be the right of all Egyptians. It is the right of the Nasirites to assume authority tomorrow, exact revenge for the dignity of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, and return Egypt to its Nasirite sovereignty. It is also the right of the progressive forces to assume authority to restore to Egypt its progressive socialist march -- the anticolonialist front.

Tomorrow we expect the unionist officers in the Egyptian Armed Forces will share authority. Tomorrow we expect the students to come out of the universities, schools and institutes to guide the popular masses in assuming authority. We expect the workers to march on the factories, seize them and impose authority and take back their rights given to them by 'Abd an-Nasir and usurped by As-Sadat. Tomorrow we expect the farmers in the rural and urban areas, in Upper Egypt and in the Nile Delta will rise to exercise their rights in their country for the first time.

Our brothers, sons of Egypt, darkness was lifted this morning by that historic daring action. You have responded to the call of the Arab nation. We salute you today and we are proud of you for taking this action. We thank you and congratulate you and assure you that we are with you and that we have forgotten all bitterness with the fall of As-Sadat from the platform. We bury today everything that was said about the Libyan people and against the Arab nation, the Palestinian people, the Copts and the Moslems in Egypt; we bury all this with As-Sadat.

Tomorrow we expect the return of those expelled, the return of those deported, the return of unity between Moslems and Christians, the release of the detainees, the return of Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli so he will be glorified by the Egyptian people since he was the hero of the crossing. Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli is at the disposal of the Egyptian people. He informed us today and spoke over the Syrian, Libyan, Algerian and Palestinian radios. He places himself again in the service of Egypt. Egypt must glorify Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, hero of the crossing.

As of tomorrow, the Egyptian Army must take orders from Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, the true chief of staff of the Egyptian Army. His departure from the scene was temporary and was brought about by the presence of As-Sadat. Now that As-Sadat is gone, everything should take its normal sound course.

We expect the National Unionist Rally led by one of the leaders of the 23 July Revolution, the glorious revolution, to assume its historic responsibility tomorrow as one of the commanders of Egypt, and rectify Egypt's course from which As-Sadat had deviated. We also expect the participation of the Wadfi Party, which proved its patriotism and its strong opposition to the policy of treason and disgrace pursued by As-Sadat.

We also expect the participation of the coalition which embraces those men who built modern Egypt together with Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir in the fields of industry and agriculture and in other fields. We expect Egyptian progressive elements who have been deported and imprisoned to be released tomorrow.

All these forces I have mentioned, the National Rally, the coalition, the Wadfi, the Nasirites, the progressive elements, the religious groups that were not agents of As-Sadat and which cared for the Islamic religion and rebelled when As-Sadat crossed out the verses of the holy Koran in which God Almighty rebuked the Israelis. [sentence as heard] We expect that the verses which As-Sadat removed will be restored to the holy Koran tomorrow and to hear them recited from the Al-Azhar and from the other mosques. The Al-Azhar will regain its true position, which As-Sadat distorted and turned to the service of the Israelis and America. The Al-Azhar will once more become a fortress for struggle against the neocrusades. The Al-Azhar will return to embrace the Coptic cathedral so that the sons of Egypt will stand united in one rank against America and Israel.

All these forces from the progressive forces to the Wadfi, to the relatives of the martyrs who fell in their thousands in Sinai in the fight against Israel -- all these forces are called upon and have the right to participate as of tomorrow in ruling Egypt.

After this day, 6 October, nobody has the right to rule Egypt alone. Those who killed As-Sadat have the right to rule Egypt, because they have removed that nightmare with their lives, blood and bold bullets. Those whose children and grandchildren, husbands and kinsmen fell as martyrs on the sands of Sinai, during the crossing of the canal, at Al-Falujah in 1948 and through 1973 are the Egyptians who have the right to participate as of tomorrow in ruling Egypt now that the nightmare has ended.

Brother Egyptians, you have suffered enough distortion of your will. You must be on the alert to avoid installing a new idol who might persecute you as As-Sadat did. Egypt stands at the crossroads. Either it will fall under the domination of a new tyrant who will turn it into a big prison and mete out great torture to you, Egyptians, or you, civilians and military, army and police, students, workers and peasants, will assume power directly by yourselves as of tomorrow. You must assume power and put an end to humiliation and persecution, destroy the big prison and make Egypt a country of freedom.

We expect Egypt, which the Arab nation had lost, to return to the fold of the Arab nation tomorrow, 7 October, and to lead it. As-Sadat deprived Egypt of this honor, the honor of leading the Arab nation in honorable battles.

We want, as of tomorrow, the American base on the Red Sea at Ra's Banas to be closed down. We want the CIA premises on the road to the airport to be closed and we expect them to be seized.

We have just received reports that a number of people who collaborated with As-Sadat in persecuting the Egyptian people are now being liquidated in some parts of Egypt. Some of them have begun to flee.

We have learned that a group of them have taken refuge in Libya and have asked for pardon and forgiveness and for protection from us. We welcome them here tonight and will give them protection. Anyone who seeks Libya's protection will be safe. He who wants to withdraw from the street and leave the Egyptian people to have the opportunity tomorrow to rule Egypt will be safe.

The Egyptian National Front has branches in Libya, Syria, Algeria, Lebanon and Aden. Any Egyptian who takes refuge at them and asks for protection will be safe, whatever the extent of his collaboration with As-Sadat, when As-Sadat was God in Egypt. Forgive them.

Today, we welcome those who sought refuge at the border out of fear of revenge by the Egyptian people. We give them protection. We ask the Egyptian people to forgive them, because they have surrendered themselves. Ministers and senior officers have now begun to flee Egypt and take refuge at the border.

We expect that tomorrow, 7 October, Egypt will become free of all of As-Sadat's agents, because tonight we are expecting violent actions to liquidate As-Sadat's henchmen.

We ask the Egyptian people to insure that they have a vigilant leadership which will enable the masses to control the situation.

We expect the Egyptian people to march tomorrow. We expect the workers to march on the factories and seize them. We expect the students to march on the universities and seize them. We expect the peasants to seize the land. We expect the crushed masses of the people to march tomorrow in order to seize all positions of authority.

The nightmare has ended. Treason has fallen. Shame has been buried. It is an honorable day for the Egyptian people and for the Arab nation. It is a day that has healed all wounds in the hearts of the believers. God has spoken the truth. The valiant Egyptian Army -- the makers of the 23 July Revolution -- returned today to play its role and seek revenge from the person who betrayed the glorious 23 July Revolution. The Egyptian Army, which today has arms ready, should side with the Egyptian people tomorrow.

We draw attention to the fact and warn that we will resist any interference in Egypt, any foreign interference in Egypt. We warn first and foremost the dirty agent Numayri, the lackey of As-Sadat, who may be tempted by his sick heart or be ordered by his American masters to try to interfere in Egypt and encircle the Egyptian people and the present situation in Egypt. We warn him against making any move against Egypt. We shall not allow this. He knows we recently said As-Sadat was in the middle of a countdown, and this morning the countdown reached zero. He was aware of this warning.

We warn the United States; we warn Israel: We shall not tolerate any interference in Egypt.

Freedom, total freedom for the Egyptian people as of tomorrow; the Egyptian people shall enjoy sovereignty over their own land. The Egyptian Army and the Egyptian people will determine the destiny of Egypt. The determination of Egypt's destiny began with the opening of courageous fire on the head of that practitioner of treason and betrayal. Yes, the Egyptian Army was used by As-Sadat as a sword over the necks of the Egyptian people to keep him in power. The power that As-Sadat used to scare the Egyptian people and their life forces triumphed on 18 and 19 January 1977, but the force which triumphed this year, 1981, was the Egyptian Army.

As-Sadat detained and imprisoned people by using the central security organs of the Egyptian Army. In 1977 he moved shock troops into the streets to strike at the sons of the Egyptian people. Today As-Sadat, who used to issue orders to the army to strike at the people, has fallen. The army should join the people. In January 1977, As-Sadat moved the shock troops -- the special task force -- into the streets to strike at the people, to persecute the students. Today, I would like to tell the Egyptian Army that the tyrant who used to issue orders to you has fallen. When you disobeyed orders, he executed you by firing squad without trial. You have no excuse any more; you should join the Egyptian people tomorrow. The Libyan Armed Forces will be a support for you and on our side and at your disposal. We will not intervene in Egypt, and will not permit any intervention in Egypt. But we are at your disposal. The Libyan Armed Forces are today considered a reserve for the Egyptian Armed Forces. If you ask for them, they are ready to respond. But if you do not ask for them, then they will not intervene. As of today, Libya's capabilities shall be those of Egypt, too.

This is what has been manifested by the Libyan people today, by their improvised processions. We shall inform Sa'd al-Din ash-Shadhli of our readiness to place all our capabilities at the disposal of Egypt.

We are in contact with the leaders of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front with a view to placing its capabilities at the disposal of Egypt. The leaders of the Aden treaty states, including Ethiopia and Chad, are with us tonight. They have informed us that their capabilities are at the disposal of the Egyptian people. All these capabilities are placed at the disposal of Egypt.

This is a favorable opportunity, a historic opportunity for Egypt to return to the fold of the Arab nation and for Egypt to reassume its leading role and for the Arab League to return to Cairo. This Cairo will change from vanquished to conqueror once more.

We could never imagine that the Egyptian Army would depart from its national role, the role it committed itself to historically. The Egyptian Army has been a national army since the days of 'Urabi [Ahmad]. The Egyptian Army staged the revolution of 23 July [1952]. The Egyptian Army staged the battle of the crossing.

Today the Egyptian Army carried out the death sentence against As-Sadat by fire.

Today the Egyptian Army carried out the death sentence by fire against As-Sadat when he was on the dais in front of the whole world. Tomorrow the army will enable the Egyptian people to seize power. The Egyptian Army did not engage in betrayal. It was helpless. During the Faruq era the army was helpless, but it rebelled against Faruq and staged the revolution. It was helpless during the As-Sadat era, but rebelled against the situation and killed As-Sadat.

Tomorrow, 7 October, and tonight the Egyptian Army is free and is the master of the situation together with the Egyptian people. There is no longer a supreme commander, nor a chief of staff. The chief of staff was killed and fell on the dais. Only this evening did they manage to extract his body from the debris. Therefore, the Egyptian Army, as of this moment, has the Egyptian people and the Arab nation as its chief of staff. The supreme commander of the army is the Egyptian people and the Arab nation. This army is motivated by its own national conscience, its Arab conscience. It is motivated by its hatred for those who shamed it and disregarded its sacrifices in the canal and the Sinai. The Egyptian Army has avenged its dignity. Those bullets were fired to avenge the martyrs of the Egyptian Army who are buried in the cemeteries in which Moshe Dayan, Sharon and Begin walked with their dirty shoes in order to meet with As-Sadat. What an action this was that has honored Egypt!

Very recently -- on 1 September 1981 -- I told you: Either you avenge yourselves by killing As-Sadat in order to wipe out this shame, or you will be bringing shame, all shame, on Egypt. But you could not possibly accept shame. You have satisfied and healed the wounds in our hearts and carried out what we told you to do. You have lived up to my expectations. We are with you and at your disposal.

Glory to the martyrs of the Egyptian people against Israel. Victory to the great Egyptian people. Honor for the Arab nation which is rejoicing at the return of Egypt to the fold. Greetings to Egypt and its valiant sons. Death always to the traitors. Glory for the martyrs.

TRIPOLI INCITES EGYPTIANS TO REVOLUTION

Call to March

LD061336 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Free and honorable people of Egypt; sons of Egypt in the armed forces, in factories and in the fields; sons of the peasants; toiling workers, students in schools, secondary schools, institutes and colleges; men and women, who rose with 'Abd an-Nasir, and who built the High Dam and nationalized the Suez Canal; makers of the socialist laws; you who led the march of the struggle of your nation: As-Sadat's face has disappeared. The ugly face has disappeared with all its shame, capitulation and defeat. As-Sadat has died. Some of his ministers have died. Shame and treason have died with him.

Close your ranks and march on the premises of the radio and announce to the world that Arab Egypt is alive and will stay alive, marching along the path of revolution -- the path of 'Abd an-Nasir. With your free men you have now paved the way for your march. Proceed with the revolution and announce that it is a popular revolution.

Call to Prevent Funeral

LD061536 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1451 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Arab people of Egypt: Who killed tyrant As-Sadat? They are your sons who killed him. Thus, you Arab people of Egypt have opened the road to freedom. You have killed tyrant As-Sadat.

For this reason, you great Arab people of Egypt should not allow yourselves to be taken as fools. You must now join in a popular revolutionary march from all over Egypt, from the rural and urban areas as well as from the desert areas, toward Cairo so that you may seize the radio station and issue your revolutionary statements. You great Egyptian people must take over the radio and declare the birth of new Egypt, free Egypt, Egypt that has been cleansed of all agents and traitors.

Great Arab people of Egypt: You must besiege the hospital in which the corpse of As-Sadat was placed. You must, great people, frustrate the designs of the traitors, the aides of As-Sadat, who might try to depict the traitor as a martyr and who might prepare a large funeral for him. You heroic people who have killed the tyrant should besiege the hospital to prevent the dogs from entering it, because the dogs will try to turn the dead tyrant into a martyr, if they manage to have a funeral march for him. You people must burn the corpse of the traitor As-Sadat.

Great Arab people: It still remains for you to liquidate the remaining traitors. It still remains for you to march now so that the sun of tomorrow may rise with Egypt becoming a jamahiriyyah, becoming a people's jamahiriyyah and ruled by the people.

Call To March on Radio Station

LD061636 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1555 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Excerpts] The Arab people of Egypt must live up to the historic responsibility they have assumed: to march immediately on the radio station so as not to give any opportunity for any American alternatives or opportunists to occupy the radio station and thwart the victory of the people.

The Arab people of Egypt must today prevent the agents of As-Sadat, of America and of Zionism from attaining their objectives; they are preparing now to complete the hypocrisy. They want to depict As-Sadat as a hero.

Let the first statement to be broadcast over your radio be a statement issued by you, by your revolutionary forces. The way to do this is for you, Egyptian people, to march now. The head of agency and treason has fallen, the pawns of As-Sadat's regime have fallen in their majority.

Let nobody imagine that there is a vacuum now in Egypt. The Egyptian Arab people are capable of filling every vacuum. If U.S. imperialism thinks there is a vacuum to be filled by America's agents, then the Egyptian people must today say "no", the Egyptian Arab people are capable of filling every vacuum. The departure of As-Sadat will not create a vacuum. The Arab people of Egypt are always Egypt, pan-Arabism and the struggle for the liberation of Palestine and Arab nationalism. [sentence as heard]

Appeal To Rise Up, Rebel

LD061650 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1618 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Excerpts] The revolution has begun. The spark has been lit. To our great people in Egypt, to all sons of great Egypt, to all of you, we address this appeal:

We are your brothers, Egyptian Arabs everywhere, and stand by you and expect a great deal from you. Rise and rebel and crush the tyrants everywhere. It is now your role, sons of great Egypt and of 'Abd an-Nasir, sons of Egypt in the great Egyptian Army: Direct your guns against those who stand in the way of your revolution. Workers of Egypt, rise and rebel and seize centers of production and rid yourselves of all those who oppose your revolution. Youth of Egypt, Egypt's students and workers and peasants: Rise and support your brothers, the rebels of the armed forces.

Rise and rebel and crush the regime of agency and treason. Destroy the American forces in the Egyptian bases, save Egypt from the Zionist disgrace. It is your role, Egyptians. Rise and rebel. These hours will turn into a great light which will shine over the whole Arab nation and return Egypt to what it was: a beacon of light and a springboard for the world.

Lesson to U.S.

LD062100 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2040 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Text] The United States cannot protect the agents from the wrath of their peoples and the popular revolution which is the imminent destiny of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman. The Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples have triumphed. Here lies a lesson for the agents of America in Egypt and Sudan.

Egyptians Praised

LD070426 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0311 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Slogan read by unidentified announcer in colloquial Egyptian dialect]

[Text] How wonderful, Oh people of Egypt. Despite all hardships, your life is sweet, and your blow after much patience is so mighty. All your life you have been defending our Arab homeland against the enemies and feeling for our nation. You have fought and sacrificed when necessary. Woe unto those who betray you or trade in your name. What did you achieve under As-Sadat's reign except hardship and suffering? As-Sadat bought a ranch in the United States and 100 rest houses in Egypt. But the lesson became clear and requires no clarification. It says that he who sells his people will meet his death. This is the end of every traitor.

As-Sadat has gone forever and is not worthy of our thought any more. The future is for us. We should make sure of our road -- the road ahead of us; we should know what is required of us so that we can gain the future. The most important thing is that there must be no return to treason, no return to terrorism, no return to the dictatorship, no return to trading in people's lives. The people are mighty.

ASH-SHADHLI TO ADDRESS EGYPT OVER STATE RADIO

LD062016 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1815 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Excerpts] The Egyptian Government radio interrupted its programs a short while ago and broadcast an official statement about As-Sadat's death by the bullets of the revolutionary force of the sons of Egypt. The UNITED PRESS agency confirmed As-Sadat's death. Sources at the Egyptian military hospital in Al-Ma'adi said that As-Sadat was dead on arrival at the hospital.

The ruler of Egypt was killed fumbling about in his own blood by a shattering revolutionary strike when the antitank units demolished the rostrum on which As-Sadat was standing to stray the people. [transmission interrupted and the sound of gunfire is heard for 45 seconds]

Urgent dispatches reported that As-Sadat, who was quickly transported in a helicopter, died before arriving at the hospital. A number of the pillars of his fragile regime were also killed. REUTER reported that the death of the Egyptian president was officially announced.

Fierce fighting broke out between the forces of revolution which did away with As-Sadat and a handful of military guards who were protection As-Sadat. Following the revolutionary attack on As-Sadat and the pillars of his regime, the arena of the military parade was transformed into pools of blood as the tanks which were steered by the free Egyptians crushed the terrified cronies of the regime who attempted to escape after seeing As-Sadat's motionless and lifeless body.

Urgent dispatches from the Egyptian capital reported that among the pillars of the Egyptian regime who fell in the pools of blood in the military parade arena were General Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the minister of war; Said Mar'i, the Sudanese ambassador in the Egyptian capital, As-Sadat's Cairo; the ambassador of Qabus's regime; and the Belgian ambassador. Among those seen fumbling about in their blood were the Bishop Sanuel, a number of other bishops and a large number of high-ranking officers. The other officials of the regime whose faces were covered by blood were not identified.

The U.S. war ministry [as heard] announced that 3 high-ranking U.S. officers from the 200 U.S. military personnel attending the military parade were wounded when automatic guns fired at the rostrum holding As-Sadat and his cronies.

Armed units are moving from their trenches which were directed at the Libyan Arab people and are marching to settle the conflict in favor of the Egyptian people. Headed by armed forces units, millions of the sons of the Egyptian people are now marching in the streets of the capital toward the Egyptian broadcasting building.

The former chief of staff, Sa'd ad-Din ash-Shadhli, who lead the 6 October 1973 crossing, will broadcast an important statement to the people through the Egyptian radio.

Egyptian radio interrupted its normal programs to admit the revolutionary attack on the Egyptian president and his cronies. Egyptian airspace has been closed to air traffic.

TRIPOLI MONITORS LOCAL BROADCASTS OF FREE OFFICERS

'Liquidation Operation'

LD061446 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1412 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The JANA correspondent from Musa'id town, which lies close to Egyptian territory, has reported that a local broadcast has in fact been heard. A revolutionary statement on behalf of the Free Officers has been monitored. The statement announces that the revolution forces in a number of camps and bases have carried out an extensive liquidation operation against the enemies of the Egyptian people, of senior officers and military commanders. The statement says that it will later address an important statement to the people, when the main broadcasting station building in the capital is brought under complete control.

'Final Strike' Promised

LD062142 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2035 GMT 6 Oct 81

["The First Egyptian Statement of the Revolutionary Forces From Inside" -- JANA headline]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. "I shall throw terror into the hearts of those who blasphemed."

This truth is a Koranic verse uttered by Almighty God and cited in the first statement issued by the revolutionary Free Officers. The statement was broadcast from an Egyptian radio station inside Egypt and picked up in Musa'id near the Egyptian border.

The Free Egyptians announced in their statement that the night of 7 October will be a night of decisiveness and that the Egyptian revolutionary forces, during this night, will emerge from underground to strike at the necks of the traitors and [word indistinct] and to throw terror into the hearts of those who exceeded their limits and assaulted the freedom of the Egyptian people, humiliated it and harmed its revolutionary path among the Arab nation.

The statement said that the revolutionary force was moving now to carry out the most extensive liquidation operation of treacherous pockets and the bad elements which sold its [word indistinct] at the cheapest price.

From another angle, an urgent JANA report citing reliable sources confirmed that the Egyptian revolutionary force will complete tonight its domination over all Egyptian territory and will direct its final strike at the fragile regime whose leader was killed by the bullets of the Egyptian people.

NUMAYRI'S MOVEMENTS AFTER CAIRO SHOOTING FOLLOWED

LD061404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1355 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Text] According to urgent reports from Khartoum, Sudanese ruler Field Marshal Ja'far Numayri has probably left his palace for an unknown destination following the death of As-Sadat and a large number of his aides. No details have yet been received about the situation in Sudan.

On the other hand, reports from Cairo say that members of the Sudanese military delegation, senior officers who were attending the military parade, were among these hit by the shots.

SUNA Report Cited

LD061934 Tripoli JANA in English 1823 GMT 6 Oct 81

["Sudanese Agency Confirms Numayri Fleeing" -- JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- The Sudanese new agency has confirmed the news that Numayri, Sudan's ruler, has left his palace overlooking the Blue Nile following As-Sadat's death.

The agency said that Numayri went to a region near the township of Wad in the Northern province.

NUMAYRI TOLD TO SEE 'FATE OF HIS MASTER'

LD061730 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 1705 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Unscheduled broadcast]

[Excerpt] The popular revolution is as imminent as destiny and there can be no escape from it. Just punishment will befall every traitor, apostate and agent.

Lackey Numayri, who is one of these traitors and apostates, should not run away, as has been his custom, and not hide, as he has always done whenever there was an uprising. He must not take refuge at the U.S. Embassy in Khartoum, as he has always done. He must rush to Cairo, not to seek succor this time, for there is nobody to give him succor there, but to see the fate of his master, the archtraitor, and see what the punishment is. He must not shake on seeing the evil fate and punishment of treason and agency and the inevitable destiny of the rule of treachery and tyranny and absolute monolithism.

PEOPLE PREPARING FOR 7 OCT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD061946 Tripoli JANA in English 1900 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Oct (JANA) -- The Libyan Arab people will tomorrow celebrate the eleventh anniversary of the eviction of the last fascist Italians. It is another day of freedom for which our people waged heroic and historic battles and sacrificed its martyrs who with their bodies paved the path of real freedom which was achieved with the advent of the great Al-Fatah Revolution, the revolution of the armed people which destroyed the rule of the tyrants and overthrew the throne of treason. It also defeated the imperialist bases, and resolutely deterred the people's enemies and those who plundered its resources. It evicted the fascist remnants who were under the protection of the corrupt and corrupting monarchy and who were the fifth column conspiring against the people's freedom, monopolizing its resources, competing for power and laying in wait to destroy its aspirations.

In October 1970, thanks to the will of the revolution, which achieved victory for the martyrs and the fighters who suffered from the oppression and tyranny of the Italian colonialists, the Libyan Arab people achieved a further victory on the path to freedom by evicting the remnants of Italian fascists who controlled the people's riches, snatched their lands, plundered their resources and contributed to humiliate it and harm it.

Our people celebrate this day with more strength and more readiness to defend its victories and achievements and with more readiness for sacrifice for the emergence of the armed people, the defence of freedom causes and for deterring the subservient reactionary regimes which foolishly attempt to threaten our people. These regimes fell into the laps of imperialism asking for its help to stop the evergrowing revolutionary tide and the people's struggle against the enemies of freedom and against all forms of repression, oppression and tyranny.

Through its great heroic battles, the sacrifice of three-quarters of a million of its children for the sake of freedom and armed only with faith and readiness to die, our people now have the authority, wealth and weapons and is capable of resolutely deterring the traitors and imperialist columns in order to keep Libya for ever an unbeatable thorn in the side of imperialism.

Our people will greet the day of vengeance tomorrow by organizing large popular celebrations and rallies expressing a firm will, an everlasting endurance, an unshakeable determination and a true struggle against all those who dare to harm the freedom of our people, its great victories and achievements realized on the land of the martyrs guided by the great Al-Fatah Revolution which today marches on strongly, fearless of the imperialist tyranny. The attempts and the provocations of the imperialists, enemies of freedom and peace, will not divert it from its struggle to realize the humanitarian dicta.

SUDAN

OMDURMAN CONDEMNS 'WICKED' ATTACK ON AS-SADAT

LD061942 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Summary] A few moments ago Cairo radio announced the death of Egyptian President as-Sadat.

"Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, the first vice president of the republic, had earlier summoned Mr Ahmad 'Abd al-Latif, the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum, to convey to him the condemnation of both the government and people of Sudan of this afternoon's wicked assassination attempt on Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat.

"The first vice president of the republic affirmed Sudan's stand at Egypt's side against all forms of conspiracy, sabotage and aggression, stressing that any attempt against Egypt and Sudan [word indistinct] would only make the two countries more determined to progress on the road they had chosen [word indistinct] against agents, saboteurs and those casting covetous eyes on the region.

"The first vice president told the Egyptian ambassador about President Numayri's concern over the health of his brother President as-Sadat. He said that Numayri had contacted officials to assure himself about the progress of As-Sadat's treatment. SUNA reports that there were several contacts between the two capitals following the attempt on President as-Sadat's life.

PRESIDENCY ISSUES STATEMENT MOURNING AS-SADAT

JN062148 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] The Sudanese presidency has issued the following statement:

President leader Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has learned with great sorrow of the martyrdom of the leader of fraternal Egypt and the guide of its march along the path of pride and freedom.

While mourning this great leader, who spared no effort to bolster the eternal relations between the two fraternal peoples, to the Sudanese people, the president of the republic mourns his bravery, audacity and adherence to justice.

During the Arab nation's present dark period of division and disruption, the rancor of enemies and plotters increases against the Arab nation's unity and their plotting, treason and betrayal continue feverishly. Moreover, the links of plotting have continued against our peoples by entrenching a grudge against Egypt, its people and leader until this blind grudge, which is based on political and ideological bankruptcy, burst out by committing aggression against the people of fraternal Egypt as represented in the person of its struggling leader, under whose leadership Egypt restored the Arab nation's dignity and at a time when the skies of the nation were crowded with the banners of victory, pride and dignity following its great victory on the day of the great crossing. The enemies and plotters wanted to empty this great anniversary of meaning and content by selecting as their target the leader of great Egypt while sharing with his valiant forces their anniversary celebration of the day of victory and glory.

The people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan do more than stand in condemnation and denunciation. They also announce that they stand strongly by the side of Egypt's people as they are facing this painful predicament, by which they have lost a great leader who gave his life for Egypt, its soil and even for the Arab nation's causes, dignity and pride.

Egypt and the entire Arab nation have lost a leader who spent his life in wars of struggle, defiance and confrontation of enemies. In his youth he contributed to the emergence of the light of freedom and dignity kindled by the inception of the 23 July Revolution. The martyr leader continued his march along the path of sacrifice for the sake of Egypt's people and the Arab nation's peoples. His life was a continuous struggle and a revolutionary effort that never stopped. Here is Egypt offering the Arab nation the dearest of its sons for the sake of the pillars of freedom, pride and dignity.

The shaking hands of the plotters aimed against this great leader. The day of his martyrdom coincided with the anniversary of the day of the Arab nation's victory under his brave leadership. This great leader, Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, has been martyred in the arenas of struggle and honor and his great deeds will remain a light guiding Egypt's people toward pride, might and strength, contrary to the desires of enemies -- division, disruption and displacement.

Oh God: Accept the soul of your faithful servant with the souls of the righteous and martyrs, for in justice he feared no blame and he feared none but you. He sought only your satisfaction and acted in accordance with the teachings of your religion, which you revealed to your blessed prophet.

Sharing with the Egyptian people their feelings of sorrow and grief over the great departed, the presidency declares a mourning period of 40 days, beginning today, Tuesday 18 Dhi al-Hujjah 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 6 October 1981. Flags will fly at half-mast throughout the mourning period over all ministries, institutions, government departments, police posts at borders, airports and ports in all Sudan and at Sudanese diplomatic missions abroad. It has also been decided to cancel all official parties in the entire country for 1 week.

NUMAYRI CONTACTS EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK

JN062204 Khartoum SUNA in English 2140 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has been in continuous contact with Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak since the circulation of the news of attacks on President as-Sadat.

On the other hand the Sudanese National Security Council is in state of meeting till late hour tonight.

A joint meeting between the Political Bureau and the Cabinet will take place tomorrow at 0700 GMT to discuss the situation following the death of Anwar as-Sadat.

Vice President Phones Mubarak

JN062001 Khartoum SUNA in English 2130 GMT 6 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Oct (SUNA) -- First Vice President and Defense Minister Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil conducted tonight a telephone call with Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak.

Gen Khalil expressed his condolences over the death of Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. He affirmed that the progress of the Egyptian people would not halt by the death of her great leader Anwar as-Sadat, whose departure is loss for the Sudan and the Arab nation as well as Egypt.

Gen Khalil also affirmed to Mr Mubarak Sudan's back of Egypt and her people with all her potentialities.

Mr Mubarak expressed to him his deep gratitude and affirmed the continuation of Egypt's permanent stance towards the Sudan. He also confirmed that the situation in Egypt is fully controlled.

ANTI-AL-QADHDHAFI FRONT UNVEILED IN KHARTOUM

JN071036 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1022 GMT 7 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Oct (SUNA) -- The formation of the Libyan National Salvation Front [Al-Jabhah al-Wataniyah li Inqadh Libya] was announced here today. The front will work to liberate Libya and save it from Al-Qadhdhafi's rule.

The announcement was made by Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, official spokesman for the front, at a press conference here today. He said that the front's principal aim is to struggle against Al-Qadhdhafi's rule and to liquidate him and rebuild a democratic state in Libya.

At the press conference, Al-Muqaryif said the Libyan people can no longer remain silent over and idle in the face of Al-Qadhdhafi's excesses against the brothers and neighbors. He pointed out that the formation of the front is the result of a year-long intensive contacts, dialogues and meetings by a number of Libyans. He said the front includes a number of former officials in the Al-Qadhdhafi government and members of the Revolution Command Council as well as former ministers of interior and foreign affairs, diplomats, officers, intellectuals, university professors, businessmen and throngs of students.

He announced that the front has organizational contacts with high-ranking officials in the Libyan Government.

At his press conference, Al-Muqaryif said the struggle for Al-Qadhdhafi's downfall will be waged on the military, propaganda and political levels. He added that this will be in two stages: the preparation for wrecking Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and the stage that follows his downfall. During the second stage, front members will play the role of the ordinary citizens in electing a government under the slogan "finding the democratic alternative." He asserted that the front has supporters within the Libyan Army.

Asked why the front was formed in Khartoum, Al-Muqaryif said Al-Qadhdhafi knows only two kinds of people: those he despises and those he fears. President Numayri is among the second category because he knows Al-Qadhdhafi well.

Asked why the front was formed at this particular time although a strong and effective opposition has been in existence for some time, Al-Muqaryif said that this is because the Libyan people have reached a grave turning point in history and their sufferings have reached their limit under the tyrant's rule.

At his press conference, Al-Muqaryif enumerated Al-Qadhdhafi's crimes and the uprisings against him. He added that seven military coup attempts were carried out against Al-Qadhdhafi, the last in May 1981 and the most serious in August 1975. He said that well over 10 assassination attempts were carried out, the last in Benghazi. A number of student and popular uprisings were also carried out against Al-Qadhdhafi. There were also several bombings of government installations. This is in addition to brave individual operations.

He said that Al-Qadhdhafi's terrorism was not confined to the Libyan people but extended to the rest of the world. His invasion of Chad reminds us of his hostile attitude toward the African people.

He asserted that the Libyan people are watching with pain the bloodbath and destruction in Chad.

Asked his opinion of the warning by the late Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat should Al-Qadhdhafi try to attack Sudan, Dr al-Muqaryif explained at his press conference that President as-Sadat had expressed the stand of the brother neighbor who realizes his responsibilities. He pointed out that As-Sadat's stand enjoys the appreciation of all the brothers and friends of Sudan.

He disclosed that there is close coordination between the Libyan National Salvation Front and the Chadian fronts opposed to the Libyan occupation in carrying out joint operations to wreck Al-Qadhdhafi's regime and lift Al-Qadhdhafi's nightmare from Chad.

SURRENDER OF UNLICENSED FIREARMS ORDERED

EA041904 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Oct 81

[Text] The minister of defense and commander in chief of the people's armed forces has issued a notice informing citizens who possess unlicensed firearms to surrender them immediately to the nearest station of the police or the people's armed forces. The surrender of arms can begin as of the date of the issuance of this notice and will run until 5 November this year.

The notice says that those citizens who surrender their unlicensed firearms clear themselves of any consequences of having carried them in the past until they are permitted to carry them according to the law. [sentence as heard] Those who fail to surrender the firearms within the set period will be liable to court action, in line with Article (?30) of the Firearms, Ammunitions and Explosives Law, 1981 amendment.